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Many Fishermen Inactive; Polish-Soviet Ties Urged; U.S. French Policy Upheld

The World's Day—July 16, 1943

Boston: Many Fishermen Stay Home in Protest

Many Boston fishermen refuse to go to sea in protest of new wholesale ceiling prices established by the Office of Price Administration. [Page 2.]

Increase of domestic slaughter of cattle to meet serious shortages of leather for shoe manufacturing was urged upon Government agencies today by the New England Shoe and Leather Association. [Page 2.]

Research has proved "alcohol does not increase muscular energy. It does not relieve fatigue," declared Dr. E. M. Jellinek, Yale physiologist and director of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies. [Page 5.]

Beef, fish, poultry and egg supplies in Greater Boston markets today continued low, with numerous "if's" hedging about future increases. [Page 2.]

In Europe: New Polish-Soviet Relations Urged

Polish Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajcyk declared that it is "the sincere wish of the new Polish Government that relations with Russia be re-established and that his regime would not stand in the way of anyone attempting to settle the dispute."

Maj. Gen. Leonard Townsend Gerow has succeeded Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle as commanding officer of United States field forces in the European theater, Army Headquarters announced. The nature of General Hartle's new assignment was not disclosed.

Martinique's new Governor, Henri-Etienne Hoppenot, declared that his administration will do everything in its power to assist the United Nations' war effort. Meanwhile, Admiral Georges Robert, deposed Vichy Governor of the Island, has been taken by a French ship to San Juan, Puerto Rico.

German boys and girls under 18 are forbidden to remain on the streets after dark or to visit restaurants or places of amusement after 9 p. m., according to a new law now being enforced in Germany.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said in London that the main purpose of his trip to England was to visit United States troops. He stated that the United States has almost completed recruiting "the largest and best trained Army the United States ever has sent beyond its borders."

The Syrian Turkish frontier is to be closed again by order of British authorities, the Rome Radio said. The frontier was formerly closed for 48 hours, from June 15 to 17.

Gen. Henri Giraud, joint Chairman of the French Committee of National Liberation, declared in Ottawa that "Germany is defeated; all that is left is for her to admit defeat."

Air service between Britain and Moscow is operating on a regular schedule, with a 24-hour stop-over at Cairo, Egypt, the entire journey taking three and one-half days, according to an announcement from London. Stops are made in Iraq, Iran, and at Astrakhan, Kuibyshev, and Moscow in Russia.

Washington: Roosevelt Upholds French Policy

President Roosevelt, upholding his French policy, told his press-radio conference that all the French Empire now appears to be working for the common cause—liberation of France and defeat of the Axis. He asserted the United States has kept aloof from internal politics in other countries, and said the Government's policy since the fall of France had been primarily aimed at keeping the French fleet from falling into Axis hands. He mentioned his policy toward Martinique and Guadeloupe as evidence of the success as bloodshed had been avoided.

An ultimatum to the Italian people, warning them that they had no choice but to overthrow Mussolini and his Fascist leaders and make peace or feel the full force of total war brought to their very doorsteps, was issued simultaneously by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Wage increases for Bethlehem Steel's 12,000 Atlantic coast shipyard workers were ordered by the National War Labor Board in a ruling setting aside a decision of its shipbuilding commission.

Community facilities such as schools, water works and health improvement projects costing $200,000,000 are to be built in war production areas, authorized by President Roosevelt. Congress previously provided $300,000,000 for similar construction.

World skyways opened to all after the war, with private ownership and operation encouraged by the Government, was urged in a declaration of principle signed by 16 air lines at the conclusion of a five-day conference. [Financial page.]

President Roosevelt ordered Vice-President Wallace and Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, relieved of all responsibility for foreign economic warfare, and established a new Office of Economic Warfare under Leo T. Crowley.

Drafting of fathers, living with and supporting children born before Sept. 15, 1942, will be held off to at least Oct. 1 the Selective Service Manpower Division announced.

National: Willkie Challenges Colonel McCormick

Wendell L. Willkie does choose to run in 1944. He challenged Col. Robert McCormick, Chicago Tribune publisher, to a campaign for the Illinois preferential primary vote.

Orders not to accept jobs through the United States Employment Service were given to union construction workers, a Kansas City union leader disclosed. Building of an aircraft engine plant for Pratt and Whitney was slowed down by this order a contractor stated.

The War:

Latest developments from world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

'God Is With Us—We Shall Win'

AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Zero Hour. (Delayed) (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Commander of the United States Seventh Army, told his men in an order of the day just before they hit Sicily's beaches to "Keep punching. God is with us. We shall win."

The order said:

"We are indeed honored in having been selected by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as the American component of this new and greater attack against the Axis.

"We are teamed with the justly famous British Eighth Army which attacks on our right and we have for the Army Group Commander that veteran and distinguished soldier, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander.

"When we land, we will meet German and Italian soldiers whom it is our honor and privilege to attack and destroy.

"Many of you have in your veins German and Italian blood, but remember that these ancestors of yours so loved freedom that they gave up home and country to cross the ocean in search of liberty. The ancestors of the people we shall kill lacked the courage to make such a sacrifice and continued as slaves.

"Remember that we as attackers have the initiative. We must retain this tremendous advantage by always attacking, rapidly, ruthlessly, viciously, without rest. However tired and hungry you may be, the enemy will be more tired, more hungry. Keep punching. God is with us. We shall win."

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Friday, July 16, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	15
Editorials	16
Financial Pages	10, 11
Hollywood Letter	4
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate Column	5
Rhode Island Letter	5
Sports Page	13
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	8
"This subline fortress" (With Norwegian Translation)	
"The Monitor Views the News"	4
Today's Woman	12
Traveltalks	7
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	4
Classified	13
Hotel-Resort (grouped)	7
Restaurant (grouped)	13

Weather Report

Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 9:19 p. m. and ends Saturday at 4:52 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 9:18 p. m. and ends Sunday at 4:52 a. m.

Chief of OPA Assures Better Handling of Oil

Brown in Boston asserts efforts to improve N. E. supply will be one of his prime objectives.

Prentiss M. Brown, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, today predicted that the ban on "pleasure driving" for "A" card holders will be lifted at an "early date." Though he didn't say when, Mr. Brown expressed the hope that it would be soon.

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"I know the fuel oil situation will be better handled this coming fall and winter than it was last year," declared Prentiss M. Brown, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, speaking at the members' luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this noon.

(Similar fuel oil assurances were given New England Governors today by George A. Wilson, assistant to Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, as they conferred in New London, Conn. See Page 2.)

"The effort to better the supply of those who need fuel oil and gas in this area will continue to be one of my prime objectives, within the limits of my authority," he added.

Better Supply

"I feel that the success in at least partial subjugation of the submarine menace should mean an increase in tanker tonnage, and consequently a better supply—subject, of course, to military requirements.

"Certainly the railroad haulage is improving and pipe-line completions should help materially—subject, again, to military requirements. This is not the sphere of the OPA's operations. We ration what the Petroleum Administration for War gives us.

"But, by new arrangements recently made, we can urge before the Chairman of the War Production Board the necessities of the civilian in the Northeast for oil.

Task Difficult

"The task here has been most difficult. You in the Northeast have suffered more than any other section in the country. In the matter of meat and of gasoline, supplies have perhaps been at their lowest in New England.

"In our efforts to alleviate the tightness of the fuel and gas supply, we have constantly had in mind the hardships which you in New England have suffered.

"I know your problem and I assure you not only of my past efforts but of the continuance of them in the interest of the comfort of your people."

Allies Warn Italy Now Is Time to Quit; Axis Collapse Impending in Sicily? Major Gains in Russia and the Pacific

Japanese lose Mubo as Allies press ahead in jungle — Advance to Salamaua difficult.

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, July 16—Japanese defenses in Mubo area of New Guinea have fallen and with them the outer bulwark to Salamaua.

This is the first fruit harvested from the American landing at Nassau Bay on June 30th and culmination of a long series of patrol clashes, including some bitter and stubborn fighting, by which Australian troops have been steadily chipping away at enemy strength for the past three months.

The Allied trap around Mubo snapped and closed on July 10. Under cover of terrific bombing—365 bombers have hammered away at this area since the beginning of this month—Australian units have been pressing in on the western flange of the enemy lines.

Hard Blow for Japanese

Observation Hill, which commands the valley of Bitol River and which was partially occupied some days ago, was the most significant of these closing moves.

At the same time American units from the Nassau Bay landing force had pushed their way through the dense jungle for about 15 miles, without opposition and with complete surprise for the enemy, and came in on the Japanese eastern flank.

Americans and Australians shook hands south of the bridge that crosses Buigap Creek, about five miles north of the enemy defensive lines around Mubo. This bridge carries the only decent track that connects the front line with Komiatum and Salamaua, and consequently its seizure was a disastrous blow for the Japanese.

Only Escape in Jungle

The only means by which the enemy could escape from this predicament was to go "bush," and then to trickle back through dense jungle to his as yet unbroken perimeter defenses around Salamaua.

There is little that can stop him from doing this, since outside a few jungle trails the rest of this country is one dense mass of thickly wooded mountain where any number of men could move without being seen.

During the operations which led up to the fall of Mubo 950 enemy

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

By a Staff Artist

Russia Strikes Back

White arrows in north show how a double-pronged Soviet counter-offensive is converging on the important German base at Orel. The Russian strategy probably is to join forces behind Orel. In the south white arrows indicate where Russian counterattacks repeatedly have halted German thrusts, represented by black arrow.

Definite Shift in Tide Seen on Eastern Front

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 16—After 10 days of extremely violent fighting, the German offensive in the Kursk salient not only appears to have petered out, but also to have changed into a Russian offensive of important dimensions.

Such developments naturally lead to a number of questions, chief of which are:

1. After having driven themselves to a standstill in the very first mad rush, will the Germans be able to get going again?

2. Will the Russians, in turn, be able to attack in strength?

3. Are the Russian communiqués reliable—especially regarding the enormous German casualties they report?

4. What do Russian losses amount to?

Answers Closely Linked

Answers to these four questions are closely bound up with each other. The Germans had determined to make an all-out assault on Russia this summer, but events elsewhere delayed its opening. The chief event which disarranged Hitler's timetable was the Axis collapse in Tunisia at least three months before he had expected it.

Thus, when he did start his attack in Russia, there was even more than the usual urge for speed. Hitler, therefore, ordered the German tactics to revert to those which had proved so successfull in earlier "blitz" days—mass attacks by waves of tanks supported by hundreds of airplanes overhead. He chose the strategically weakest portion of the Russian front—the Kursk salient—and went for it all out.

But he had forgotten (or had refused to learn) the lessons which operations in North Africa could have taught him. Antitank mines had revolutionized tank tactics. No longer could the tank fulfill its original role of blasting a way for infantry through the enemy's defenses.

Now instead, infantry once more had to be in the van to help the sappers forward so the latter could destroy the mines and open lanes for tanks.

Slow But Sure

It was a slower process, but a far surer one. And slow though it may sound, it had taken the British Eighth Army from El Alamein to Tunisia far too quickly for the liking of either Hitler or Mussolini.

Hitler, however, was impatient of such deliberate procedure. So he sent his tanks forward in old-fashioned waves which had proved so successful in Poland and in the earlier days of the war, and they met the Russian mine fields and were riddled by the fire of anti-tank artillery.

The result has cost Germany so much armor that the shattered factories of the Ruhr will have a great job replacing the losses. In fact, broken dams, and broken morale among factory workers, may well make their replacement impossible.

My answers to the four ques-

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

Roosevelt and Churchill tell Italian people to get out of war now or face certain ruin.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16 — President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill today delivered a powerful ultimatum to the people of Italy, warning them that their "sole hope" for honorable survival lay in swift capitulation to the overwhelming power of the Allied military forces.

The ultimatum demanded that the Italians overthrow Premier Mussolini and their Fascist leaders and make peace, or suffer the consequences of invasion and total war at home.

Simultaneously, it carried the assurance that the United States and Britain recognize the need for an independent, dignified Italian nation after the war.

"Die for Mussolini and Hitler—or live for Italy and for civilization."

That was the keynote of the message that was drummed into Italian ears by all available United Nations radio stations and put before Italian eyes on million of pamphlets dropped by Allied air forces over the length and breadth of the Italian Peninsula.

The Roosevelt-Churchill message was made public simultaneously here and in London and Algiers at 7 a. m., E. W. T. At that very moment the pamphlets were being dropped on Italy and the radios were commencing to beam the message to Italy.

Italian Mainland Next

The message clearly threatened invasion of the Italian mainland, presumably as soon as Sicily is in hand, unless Italy surrenders.

Thus the Anglo-American leaders turned the most powerful siege gun in their arsenal of psychological warfare against the Italian people, at a moment when internecine strife is high within the Italian Fascist Hierarchy and the invasion of Sicily is running ahead of schedule due primarily to the lack of spirited Italian resistance.

The verbal broadside was preceded by a series of around-the-boot bombings which saw Naples subjected to its heaviest air assault of the war, Foggia's airports severely blasted and Northern Italian seaports raided as well.

"The time has now come for you, the Italian people, to consult your own self-respect and your own interests and your own desire for a restoration of national dignity, security and peace," the ultimatum warned.

Time and again the message emphasized that it was the Fascist leaders of Italy who had betrayed the Italian people, that Italy's present plight was the "direct consequence of the shameful leadership to which you have been subjected by Mussolini and his Fascist Regime."

Clear Stand on Italy

The Anglo-American proclamation, with its conditional promise to refrain from destroying Italy, followed a rising demand, especially from British liberal and labor groups, for a redefinition of Al-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

British drive to within 15 miles of Catania—Americans advance, take 15,992 prisoners

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The Axis is staggering under the impact of crushing Allied blows on four fronts—Sicily, Russia, New Guinea, and the Solomons.

In Sicily: There is a growing possibility, although not yet a probability, that another "Tunisian collapse" is in the making here. The British Eighth Army has driven to within 15 miles of Catania after beating off a counterattack by the German Göring Division. Allied forces are registering new gains everywhere. Thirteen more towns have been captured. More than 20,000 prisoners have been seized, 15,992 by the American Seventh Army alone. Allied air power has knocked out some of the most vital rail lines in both Sicily and Southern Italy. The Naples waterfront has been turned into a shambles by aerial bombs. German and Italian airmen have all but vanished from the Sicilian skies. And an unending stream of Allied troops and tanks continues to pour onto the island's beaches.

In Russia: The amazing Red Army is converging from two sides on the key German base of Orel in a counteroffensive which is gaining momentum by the hour. The Russians have pushed through 28 miles of German defenses and have overrun 110 towns. One column is within 18 miles of Orel itself; the other within 18 miles of the Orel-Bryansk railway. On the basis of Russian estimates, German tank losses have reached the enormous toll of 3,052; 1,686 planes have been destroyed, and more than 54,000 men killed or captured in 12 days of fighting.

In New Guinea: General MacArthur's American and Australian troops are pressing upon Komiatum, five miles from Salamaua, after capturing the strongly fortified outpost of Mubo. The fall of Mubo was made possible by a highly secret operation involving infiltration behind Japanese lines. More than 950 Japanese were killed.

In the Solomons: American fliers have shot down 45 enemy planes out of a formation of nearly 80 which sought to attack American ground installations on Rendova Island. American losses are listed as three fighter planes. This victory brings to more than 300 the number of Japanese aircraft shot down since the start of the Allied offensive in the Solomons on June 30.

The situation in Sicily might be summed up like this: The enemy is being out-thought and consequently out-fought. He has been forced to disperse his strength in at least four threatened sectors at the same time. Thus he appears to have insufficient power either to halt General Montgomery in the east or the Americans in the west and the south, and the rapidity with which the Allied forces are advancing on both ends of the arc-like front seriously threatens his communications between the east and the west and puts him in the center of a gradually closing sack. The position of the Italians looks especially hopeless. They are fighting with obsolescent tanks and guns, without airplanes, and without hope.

Sicily:

British Beat Off Nazi Tank Attack

Allied Headquarters in North Africa said the British Eighth Army had beaten off the Göring Division just north of Lentini.

Lentini was the strong point at which the Germans had gathered their armor for another heavy attack.

At the same time, it was an-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Powers of Wallace and Jones Curbed in Roosevelt Shake-Up

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—President Roosevelt did the only thing possible when he fired both Vice-President Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones from a share in foreign economic affairs, following their public brawl.

Some of the effects of the action, as appraised here, are:

1. President Roosevelt reasserts his authority on the home front over his feuding official family.

2. A long-planned new economic set-up goes into effect with the Board of Economic Warfare, over which Mr. Wallace ruled, abolished and creation of on Office of Economic Warfare, with Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property custodian, transferred to head it.

3. Henry A. Wallace's prospects of being Mr. Roosevelt's running mate in 1944 are dimmed. Mr. Wallace must have known this when he issued his original blast. Now he goes back to being plain Vice-President, as desolate a job as there is in Washington.

Qualified Victory for Jones

4. Mr. Roosevelt specifically serves notice on other agency heads that a public attack on another bureau head is an automatic letter of resignation.

5. Finally, the first round is a qualified victory for Mr. Jones. He loses less than Mr. Wallace in the controversy, and the man who succeeds him, Leo T. Crowley, is more akin to his conservative views than to the New Deal's approach of Mr. Wallace.

As forecast in The Christian Science Monitor last Tuesday, Mr. Roosevelt stepped into the spectacular Wallace-Jones row, and in a stinging joint letter to the two participants rebuked them for their "unfortunate controversy and acrimonious public debate."

Charges by Wallace

In the public interest, he announced, it had become necessary to transfer foreign economic matters to other hands.

This leaves only one matter to be settled, and in a sense it is the biggest of all.

Mr. Wallace made the most serious sort of charges against Mr. Jones, and his agency. He gave dozens of alleged instances where strategic foreign materials had not been amassed because of alleged penny-pinching and dilatory action by the RFC. It now appears that these charges will not be directly investigated.

Furthermore, the presidential directive transferring to the new Office of Economic Warfare all RFC subsidiaries "now engaged in financing foreign purchases and imports" still leaves the transferred corporations depending on Jesse Jones' RFC for funds.

Mr. Roosevelt instructs Mr. Jones to turn over such agencies as the U. S. Commercial Corporation, Rubber Development Corporation, Petroleum Reserve Corporation, and Export-Import Bank, and to supply each with "all funds necessary to carry on its operations" until Congress provides independent appropriations.

But this is just the situation which Mr. Wallace attacked in the first place. It was the Wallace contention that although Mr. Jones had been specifically ordered by the President to supply the Board of Economic Warfare with RFC funds, he failed to do so. At least until Congress acts, the RFC and Mr. Jones still hold the purse strings.

Position of Perkins

One more question is what happens to Milo Perkins, Mr. Wallace's second-in-command of the abolished BEW, who sees eye-to-eye with the Vice-President on economic philosophy. If Mr. Perkins is ousted along with Mr. Wallace it will be the end of about the last really "New Deal agency" in the Capital.

President Roosevelt today, questioned at his press conference on the future of Mr. Perkins, recently Acting Head and Executive Director of BEW, said that his continuance in office would be up to Mr. Crowley.

Sources at BEW say that Mr. Perkins considers himself out of a

Continued on Page 12, Column 7

No Axis Plane Dims Skies Above Sicily; Yanks Find Italians Lack Modern Guns

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, July 16—The next-to-the-last paragraph in the communiqué of the Ninth United States Air Force issued here daily has made extraordinary reading for some time now. This paragraph, devoted to an account of enemy air opposition met during the day's activities, gives a clear indication of the extent to which enemy aerial strength has declined during recent weeks. For the first time in the Mediterranean area, United States planes now are meeting absolutely no opposition from Axis fighter planes on a number of their most important raids.

I have before me communiqués of the Ninth Air Force for July 13, 14 and 15. The first one states, in reviewing the previous day's activities, "Our aircraft met no fighter opposition." The communiqué for July 14 says, "Although Crotone is supposedly a base for enemy fighter aircraft, significantly no fighter opposition was met by our formations," while yesterday's report states, "Our bombers again encountered no fighter opposition."

Big Aid to Accuracy

When I asked the spokesman for the Ninth Air Force for the reason behind this remarkable lack of Axis opposition, he replied that for all intents and purposes Axis air power in the Central Mediterranean was being rapidly, efficiently, and perhaps finally liquidated. This did not mean that the Axis might not make some effort to increase its fighter opposition to Allied bomber raids, though it would seem that deterioration of Italo-German air strength in this theater had now gone so far as to make any substantial recovery extremely unlikely.

What this lack of fighter opposition means to American bombers

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Gunner Drops Spuds For Medal of Honor

By the Associated Press

Somewhere in England, July 15

Sergeant-Gunner Maynard H. Smith of Caro, Michigan, was peeling potatoes when they came to get him and marched him out before Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson.

Mr. Stimson pinned the Congressional Medal of Honor on the Sergeant—a medal awarded only twice in this theater. He saved six crew mates on his first raid by beating out flames that enveloped their Flying Fortress. At the moment he was on K. P. for being late from leave, twice.

Details and picture Page 6.

By John Gunther

Representing the Combined American Press Distributed by the Associated Press

COMMAND POST OF THE 15TH ARMY GROUP, Sicily, July 16—Italian aircraft is mostly out of date, Italian tanks are a miserable joke, and Italian artillery is ludicrous—this is the price the Italian people are now paying for their "efficient" leadership.

Expert American and British observers advancing into Sicily continue to be amazed at what they called the pitiful inadequacy of Italian material and equipment. Even the food supplies for the troops are grossly bad.

Ration boxes were found with a thin layer of provisions on top and a pile of gravel underneath. Tins of meat were opened and found to be rotted and cans of soup are dish water.

In former days, many right-wing folk in the United States and Britain were inclined to be sympathetic to Mussolini and Fascism, largely because they thought the Italian regime was "efficient," but manifest corruption and inefficiency so ate their way into Il Duce's Italy that the Italian Army is not even capable of feeding and equipping its own soldiers.

Double Bureaucracy

As seen here the reasons for this are two. First, Italy was governed not merely by one bureaucracy but by two, the Fascist Party on top of

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

U.S. Coal Co-ordinator For New England Planned

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 16—Establishment of a Federal coal co-ordinator in New England to help the region meet a predicted anthracite coal shortage next winter will be announced within a short time, Dr. Charles J. Potter, Assistant Deputy Solid Fuels Administrator, told New England Governors here today at the closing session of their two-day conference on food, fuel and transportation problems.

The co-ordinator, he explained, will work with State Fuel Administrators to alleviate shortages in particular areas through diversion of coal from other areas.

To help relieve the anthracite shortage, which he said was unavoidable, Dr. Potter called upon the New England governors to conduct an educational campaign urging conversion of large apartment house, large store, and large school furnaces from the use of anthracite to bituminous coal. Also, he urged that householders obtain greater efficiency in the burning of anthracite, saying that a 10 per cent saving is possible.

Dr. Potter, as did Thomas' J. Thomas, Deputy Solid Fuels Administrator, expressed vigorous opposition to rationing of coal, both insisting that rationing would affect production at the mines.

At the same time, Dr. Potter said that if an effective educational campaign results in large anthracite users shifting to bituminous, householders should have no difficulty in obtaining sufficient anthracite this winter for their needs.

Oil Picture for Winter

Regarding next winter's oil picture, Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, and George A. Wilson, assistant to Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, presented a definitely optimistic picture to the governors.

Director Eastman reported that the railroads last week established a new all-time high for transportation of oil to the East Coast by tank-car, a figure of 1,027,000 barrels a day.

Mr. Eastman, under pressure from the governors regarding the gasoline situation, stated it was extremely advisable that private automobiles be used for essential purposes and said that he disliked to see private car owners putting up their cars and using the busses. The overload of public transportation, he said, would be unbearable if this practice were continued.

The director also favored allotment of gasoline to motorists so that they could drive 1440 miles a year on an "A" book without question. To this statement Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont asserted, "That makes for a free people."

Governor Baldwin of Connecticut asked Mr. Wilson to let New England know "where we're at," and he added, "We don't like this idea of being kept on tenterhooks. You've got the gasoline, you can make decisions, then let us know where we stand."

'Big Inch' in Use

Mr. Wilson disclosed that the "Big Inch" pipe line had already been completed to Philadelphia and New York Harbor, and that filling operations began yesterday morning east of Norris City, Ill. He said that shortly the East will be getting 300,000 barrels of oil a day through the pipe line releasing 9,000 tank cars which will be primarily used to augment transportation of supplies into New England.

Completion of another 20-inch pipe line from Texas through to New York Harbor will, he said, make it possible to utilize practically all tank-car transportation for movement of oil to the East Coast area north of Philadelphia.

Regarding kerosene, Mr. Wilson explained that already kerosene stocks in New England had been built up to a point well over that reached last year at this time. He asserted definitely that the kerosene situation next year will be much improved over the 1942-43 heating season when kerosene was a major problem.

In off-the-record discussions during the conference several Federal officials mentioned the possibility of coal rationing being necessary but expressed the hope that it could be avoided.

Concern Over Fires

Considerable disagreement was voiced by Washington and regional officials over whether bituminous coal could be used in New England homes as a substitute for anthracite. Fears were expressed that bituminus coal would cause a series of fires.

Gasoline was the subject of considerable discussion with New England governors, led by Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, seeking to determine whether more gasoline could be made available to New England. Petroleum Administrator for War Representative Wilson held out no hope, pointing out that any additional gasoline would be obtained at the expense of fuel oil.

The New England governors took under consideration two plans being put into operation in Connecticut, one to establish a priorities system on distribution of critically short feed, and the other to provide for re-employment of servicemen in civilian jobs upon their return from the armed forces.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut had Connecticut officials outline the plans in detail for the purpose of seeking regional adoption thereof, to make them more effective.

Feed Priorities

The feed priorities plan called for feed to be given first to the dairy industry and to egg-laying poultry, with the residue going to meat producing cattle and poultry. Connecticut officials explained that under this priority system the feed could be converted into food for humans in the most efficient manner.

They asserted, however, that only through regional co-operation could the plan be made effective.

The re-employment plan is being established immediately in Connecticut to take care of men mustered out of the armed forces now and to discover any faults in the system before the war ends. The plan involves registration of returning members of the armed forces, and training of the men for available jobs.

Industrialist Explains

Carl A. Gray, Plainville manufacturer and author of the plan, told the conference, "If a country can take a man from a job or from school, submit him to intensive medical, physical, neurological, psychological, psychiatric and vocation interviews, training him at great expense over a period of many months, and equip him with the best to muster him into military service, then that same country must have the imagination and the courage and the willingness to bear great expense to do the same thing in mustering that man back into civil life."

Mr. Gray said that while his plan was not a panacea it was "a bone to be chewed on."

"From it," he said, "I hope will come a domestic plan for unlimited production in an economy of abundance and with properly trained men to make toasters and gadgets as well as we have taught people to make and operate tanks and guns."

Warning of what he said might happen if the problem was left for the Federal Government to solve, Mr. Gray said:

"You will see even more centralized control than you have now. You will see the further diminution of the individual states even to the status of sovereigns without crown scepter, or power."

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No Gas to Meet OPA Head?

By a Staff Photographer

Prentiss M. Brown Arrives in Boston

News cameramen, and a single reporter to whom he disclosed nothing, were the only persons on hand to greet the OPA Administrator as he stepped from a train this morning. Apparently local OPA officials "didn't have the gasoline to get to the station," said one photographer, which brought a smile from Mr. Brown. He spoke at a members' luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this noon.

10,000 'Draft-Proof' Workers Needed at the Boston Navy Yard

War Activities in New England

At least 10,000 "draft-proof" workers must volunteer for employment immediately at the Boston Navy Yard if the war effort on production lines and on the fighting fronts is to be maintained for early victory, it was indicated today following disclosures by the Commandant of the First Naval District, Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, at an employee rally yesterday in Boston Navy Yard.

As one of the largest shipbuilding and maintenance establishments in the world, the multi-part Yard, with major annexes in South Boston and Chelsea, expects by November to present Selective Service with as many as one fifth of the 50,000 workers now employed.

Thus the 10,000 workers outside draft regulations must be hired to replace those in the exodus to armed service, while any scheduled increase in production and maintenance, in keeping with more active fronts from now on, will require even more replacements, it was explained.

Housewives particularly are urged to exchange their kitchen aprons for welder aprons and realize that the pink-tea phase of women participation in the war effort is long past, according to employment officials.

Women, even though they have not had even a high school education, must comprise the major part of the reservoir of labor supply, it was pointed out, with draft regulations calling for all single men between 18 and 25 to be in service by the end of the year and for many married men and other single men up to 38 also to be drafted.

Already 9,000 workers on the various Yard projects are women, and at least a third of the new replacements by fall must be women, Admiral Theobald pointed out.

His address was made at the dedication of a new Labor Board and Industrial Building in the Yard at Charlestown, where details of employment and examination and other labor relations are to be handled.

Always known as an expert builder of destroyers, the Yard expanded recently to take a leading role in the production of destroyer-escort vessels and now has been notified that it will also build submarines, the Admiral disclosed.

United States Employment Service officials, co-operating with the Navy in the search for men and women, implied in recent interviews that every patriotic citizen ought to be a one-man employment agency to get needed workers immediately. Age minimums are: 16 years for "boypower", to replace manpower, and 18 for "womanpower." As for age limits, officials point to the 74-year-old blacksmith, one of those who a few short years ago would have been regarded as 'way past employability. For those with physical handicaps, many suitable jobs have been tailored, it was stressed.

Tokio Raider's Brother

Donald B. McGurl, joined the Coast Guard today, just two days after his 17th birthday, to get into the fight that had already taken his brother, Lieut. Eugene McGurl, one of the Doolittle raiders, who has been listed as missing in action since the Tokio flight.

Donald is the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Owen McGurl of Arlington to enter armed service. The others are James, a private first class in the Marines, and Joseph, a machinist's mate in the Navy.

Lynn Bank Teller Is Held in $5,000 On Embezzlement of Funds Charge

Held on $5,000 bail under three counts of embezzlement of funds from a Chelsea bank, Charles F. Dineen, bank teller, was held for Grand Jury action today after a hearing in United States District Court.

Testifying before Commissioner William C. Rogers, an F. B. I. agent declared that the defendant, who lives in Lynn, "borrowed" bank funds from his teller's cage on several occasion but replaced them on winnings from horse-race bets.

A $7,000 check drawn on "Doc Jasper" Sagansky, convicted gambling operator, was given to the defendant by a "bookie" named John Nacash, with whom the defendant had bet $4,000 on a horse in a New Orleans race last Dec. 12, the agent testified.

The bank teller took the FBI agent to a Lynn golf course, where the defendant pried up a rock near the No. 10 hole and dug out a bundle containing $2,525 in bills, the agent recounted.

The defendant signed a statemet that he had accumulated $100 bills which passed through his cage in order to bet on the Kentucky Derby, according to the agent.

During the three-day period before the defendant got the pay off on the Derby's winnings he covered the $10,000 shortage by increasing records in his cage, later replacing the shortage with winnings, continued the agent.

Defense Counsel Joseph F. Doyle, drew from the F. B. I. agent an admission that the defendant signed an earlier statement saying the money bet on horses had been borrowed from friends. The bank has not suffered any loss as a result of the bets, the witness also said under cross-examination.

The defendant was arrested two weeks ago on leaving Suffolk Downs.

Craftsmanship In Paper Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 16—An exhibit of craftsmanship, in the making of fine letter papers and decorative leather accessories, all products of the Eaton Paper Corporation, is being shown here in the Berkshire Museum, during July.

The exhibit shows the experience, taste and research that are inherent in all Eaton designs. It follows the perfecting of an idea from the source material and the first rough sketches that are prepared for discussion, among the Eaton executives, through the change-stages of improvement in the design, after which it is ready for translation, through craftsmanship, into the finished product.

Larger Use Urged Of Postal Numbers

A recommendation that individuals use more postal numerals in addressing their correspondence was the only observation made today by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly, as he expressed complete satisfaction with the co-operation extended by patrons of the Boston Postal District in the use of numerals with postal addresses.

"We find that a great percentage of addresses on personal correspondence are either incomplete or incorrect," Postmaster Connelly said. He indicated that mail users should ascertain the numbers of the postal districts to which they intend to mail letters and parcels.

Eastman Holds That Trucking Is Vital Need

At a testimonial dinner given him last evening by the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation said it was as vital to keep the trucks of the country on the road as to keep the railroads moving.

At the same time, Mr. Eastman said, the difficulties in the truck business are greater than those of the railroads, with manpower, gasoline, replacement units, and repair parts causing concern in that order of importance.

He pointed out that motor trucks are expected to carry 10 to 15 per cent more goods in the second half of this year than in the corresponding period last year—though last year was a record-breaker—and yet gasoline permitted to trucking firms has been cut 20 per cent at least and in some cases 40 per cent.

"It was the rubber shortage," said Mr. Eastman, "that led us into this campaign of conservation and that remains a prime reason, but the present and prospective shortages in manpower and vehicles, the inefficiencies which have been forced upon motor carrier operation by war conditions, and the impaired earnings of many of the vital trucking companies, to say nothing of the gasoline shortage in the eastern area, strengthen the necessity for continued conservation."

Drivers of motor vehicles, he declared, are, in their way, quite as vital to the war effort as soldiers and sailors. He added, "The time has come, also, when we cannot safely proceed on the theory that our supply of motor vehicles can be sufficiently maintained, without more extensive replenishments of vehicles and a better flow of replacement parts than have yet been permitted."

Mr. Eastman disclosed last night that the railroads, which two years ago brought less than 5,000 barrels of petroleum a day into the East Coast, last week brought 1,100,000 barrels a day.

Massachusetts: Do You Know It?

Do you know that—Of the $4,481,600,000 total estimated income of persons in Massachusetts last year, $3,255,500,000 or 72.6 per cent was in wages and salaries, $162,700,000 or 3.6 per cent was other personal earnings, $382,000,000 or 8.6 per cent was profit from business enterprise and $681,400,000 or 15.2 per cent from dividends, interest, net rents and royalties. . . . Most of the fill for the site of the enlarged East Boston Airport will be pumped by dredge from the surrounding area. . . . Of the homes in which Massachusetts people live, 17 per cent have four rooms, 25 per cent five rooms, 23 per cent six rooms, 10 per cent seven rooms; 76 per cent of all the units have six rooms or less, 24 per cent have more than six rooms. . . . In 1940 the census showed that 96 per cent of the homes in Massachusetts had one or more radios, 51 per cent had mechanical refrigeration, 45 per cent had ice refrigeration, 66 per cent had central heating and 33 per cent had stoves. . . . The City Council of Quincy has voted unanimously in favor of a comprehensive zoning ordinance. [Compiled by the Massachusetts State Planning Board.]

Saltonstall Commends Music

Fay

Victory Concerts a Success

Governor Saltonstall congratulates the committee responsible for this season's successful Greater Boston United Service Organizations Victory Concerts, Solomon G. Brasiavsky, musical director and executive secretary of the concerts, center, and Dean Alfred H. Meyer, of the Boston University College of Music, committee chairman, are shown here with the Governor. The concerts were attended by nearly 11,000 members of the armed forces and their guests.

The Ifs, Buts and Perhapses Are Lining Up as Beef Elapses

Food Problems in New England

New England beef supplies continued in the "if" category today—and a fairly big "IF" at that.

Reassuring predictions of increased shipments of beef to this area, made by Ivan M. Burdick, Regional OPA Food Rationing Officer, were hedged by the qualification—"if Western cattlemen continue to ship their herds to market as they have been doing for the last three days.

The one-time "if we had some ham, we'd have ham and eggs," has changed today to "if we had some eggs—." Ham and other pork products are fairly plentiful, but eggs are gradually becoming more expensive and the supply is dwindling. Poultrymen, apparently, are faced with several "if's." They include problems of feed and egg ceiling prices.

The same old "if" may be extended this week end to fish. With many vessels already tied up in various parts of New England, and with upward of 100 boats remaining in port in Boston today, the "if" on fresh fish supplies increased in size hourly.

The only "if" as far as fresh fruits and vegetables are concerned surrounds the price. If you have the price, high quality New Jersey yellow bantam corn is in this week at $1 a dozen ears. Strawberries, in their final days, are high, too. Large cultivated blueberries are available at 65 and 75 cents a basket; wild varieties a little cheaper. Onions were about the only vegetable outside the "if" class. They are just unobtainable.

Haircuts to Cost 75 Cents Monday

Haircuts will cost 75 cents, and a shave 35 cents, effective Monday, it has been announced by Henry Bertolon, President of the State Association of the Master Barbers of America.

The increase was voted at a meeting last night. At the same time the barbers agreed to close their shops on Wednesday afternoons the year around.

Sugar Rationing Stays

Despite President Roosevelt's recent coupling of sugar with coffee in the removal of restrictions, because of improvement in the battle against U-boats, there is nothing to indicate elimination of sugar rationing, according to Ivan M. Burdick, Regional OPA Food Rationing Officer. Even if supplies were plentiful, he said, refiners—faced with manpower shortages—do not feel they could meet demands under unrestricted sales, and do not think rationing should be removed.

Coffee Rationing Ends (?)

Ample supplies of coffee brought predictions from the OPA today that rationing would end on or before Aug. 11. Only some unpredictable event—such as a new outbreak of submarine warfare in the Caribbean—could block discontinuance of rationing, it was stated.

Milk Hearing Today

The Massachusetts Milk Control Board held a hearing today on the question of amending its producer price orders for the Greater Boston, Lowell-Lawrence, and other market areas to compensate for the effect which Federal subsidies have had on the daily quotations for 92-score butter, wholesale, at New York.

The price of Class I milk fluctuates, depending on the price of wholesale butter at New York, authorities pointed out.

Fishermen Are Refusing To Go to Work

While no actual strike of fishermen operating out of Boston has been called, increasing numbers are refusing to go to work under the new wholesale ceiling prices established by the Office of Price Administration, which went into effect on Tuesday.

In the meantime, OPA issued a statement in defense of its new ceiling prices. Based on the 1942 "summer average," they are more than double, says OPA, the prices obtained by fishermen from 1938 to 1941, and OPA finds that the cost of fishing has not risen sufficiently to justify the wholesale prices prevailing just before the ceiling came into effect.

For instance, OPA points out, the average price for large haddock during 1936 to 1941 was 3.02 a pound at the pier. During the summer of 1942 it averaged 6.63 cents a pound, and the ceiling price is 7 cents. Haddock was selling on the pier at 19 cents a pound the day before the maximum price was set by OPA.

Furthermore, declares OPA, its studies reveal that a typical fishing boat made 32 trips in 1942 and earned for each member of its crew $168 a trip or $5,397 for the year. In the first four months of 1943, the same crew averaged $334 a trip or a total of more than $4,000 for one third of a year.

Ralph H. Osborn, Director of the Division of Marine Fisheries of the State Department of Conservation, was at the Boston Fish Pier this morning, gathering information for a report which he is submitting to Governor Saltonstall, who is now in conference with other New England Governors at New London, Conn.

Although no formal request has been made by the fishermen as yet, it is reported today that they would be satisfied with a blanket ceiling of 10 cents a pound for all varieties of fish instead of the present wholesale ceiling of 7 cents a pound on haddock, 6½ cents on large cod, 6 cents on small cod, and so on.

There were nine arrivals at Fish Pier today, bringing in a total of 500,000 pounds, a small return compared with three catches of nearly 1,500,000 pounds in April and May. Before the Boston fishing fleet was cut down after Pearl Harbor, as much as 2,000,000 pounds often arrived on a Monday, whereas 1,000,000 pounds is now regarded as a big day.

Edward H. Cooley, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, spokesman for the boat owners, will seek a conference this afternoon with Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator, who is in Boston today. It is understood that he will push the 10-cent general ceiling.

Governor Saltonstall, who is attending a conference of New England Governors at New London, Conn., is being kept informed by his office staff of developments in the threatened tieup of the fishing fleet, James R. Reynolds, Secretary to the Governor, said this morning.

In New Bedford, a meeting of boat owners, skippers, and dealers was called for Monday, when officials will hear the fishermen's protest, particularly concerning the four-cent ceiling on yellow tails.

Linus S. Eldridge, representative of one of New Bedford's largest fish buyers, said that New York wholesalers were offering them six cents a pound plus transportation and boxing charges.

Motor Squadron to Encamp

An intensive program designed to tighten defense on the home front will be undergone by the First Motor Squadron, First Corps Cadets, Massachusetts State Guard, when it reports to Groton Mass., beginning Sunday for a week's training under command of Lieut. Col. Charles A. Coolidge.

The squadron, comprising more than 200 enlisted men and 24 officers, will leave the First Corp Cadets Armory in Boston early Sunday morning and proceed in convoy to Groton, where an advance party, leaving tomorrow, will have readied the camp.

During the week the Guardsmen—none of whom are paid for their services—will study military tactics and map reading, and gain practical knowledge in building road blocks and field fortifications. In addition, they will also be given an interesting course in blitz warfare, in which they will be trained to shoot accurately at suddenly-appearing targets.

Two highlights of the week will be the expected visit by Maj. Gen. Sherman L. Miles, Commandant of the First Service Command, on Monday, with a review to be staged in his honor, and the inspection of the Squadron by Governor Saltonstall the latter part of the week, probably Saturday. Governor Saltonstall is expected to present the award of merit to the leading troop over the past year.

Second in command of the maneuvers will be Maj. Elliott Henderson, and captains of the various troops, in order of seniority, include: Troop C, Capt. George G. Tenney; Troop D, Capt. Philip H. Theopold; Troop B, Capt. Blake H. Cooley; Troop A, Capt. Leonard C. Larrabee; and Headquarters Troop, Capt. Charles Weston.

Visitors are welcome at the concluding exercises on Saturday, July 24.

Two Cooks Not Too Many

United States Army Signal Corps

'Stirring' Romance at Fort Devens

Violet L. Grobsky of College Point, Long Island, N. Y., and Henry A. Faster of Boston, both cooks at Fort Devens, decided last night that they liked each other's cooking so much that they'd get married. So Chaplain Francis Zwilling at MacArthur Chapel in Fort Devens married them.

Cook Meets Cook and They Wed —Who'll Make 'Dough' Later On?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., July 16—When two cooks can agree on the same recipe then that's news. That's what two cooks at Fort Devens did last night—and they made the news. Only the recipe was love and the result marriage.

Violet L. Grobsky, of College Point, N. Y., and Henry A. Faster, of Boston, both technicians, fifth grade [corporal], in the Army at Fort Devens, were married last night by Chaplain Francis Zwilling at MacArthur Chapel in Fort Devens.

Cook met cook when the bride was transferred from Daytona Beach, Fla., to her husband's mess hall at the Fourth WAC Training Center, Fort Devens. The romance flourished as the two "cooks" stirred chow every day in the kitchen of Fort Devens.

The newlyweds are using their three-day honeymoon pass in New York, where it is reported they are sampling the restaurant foods with slightly raised eyebrows.

Mrs. Faster enrolled in the WAC in January, and her huband, who is a product of Fort Devens' Bakers' and Cooks' School, has been in the Army about a year.

The only controversy which might arise between the two when the war is over is who'll make the "dough."

Weather Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cooler Tonight

Boston and Vicinity: Cooler tonight and Saturday morning; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Cooler tonight and Saturday morning.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:07 p. m.; height 11.6 feet.
Saturday, 11:43 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.

African Crop Program American Success Story

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON July 16 — Through American help, French North Africa's agriculture has been rehabilitated to such an extent that its farms will produce a limited surplus of crops this summer.

Relating the achievements of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation which operated in North Africa with a shoestring staff, Fred H. Hoehler, chief of the Lehman organization's North African mission, and Herbert W. Parisius, the mission's chief agricultural official, told a press conference yesterday that vital lessons for relief work in Sicily and Europe weer learned in North Africa.

German mine fields scattered through the African wheat and barley are being removed, and the Axis is supplying the labor for the job, they revealed. The terms of unconditional surrender stipulated that the Axis produce maps of all mine fields in North Africa and furnish the labor for their removal. Not all of these explosive threats to the plow and harrow have as yet been hauled away, but the disposal work is going forward.

Army's Call Awaited

The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation is standing by, awaiting the Army's call to move in on Sicily and other areas which will be freed in the advancing Allied offensive, Mr. Hoehler declared.

French North Africa will, this year, produce a small surplus of grains, dry beans and peas, and perishable summer crops, some of which will find its way to Allied army kitchens, but it will be the next growing season before the oversupply will be sufficient to constitute a major source of food for feeding Europe or the armies penetrating the Nazis' European fortress, these officials said.

The story of how North African relief and rehabilitation needs were met is a fast-moving tale, accomplished with small expenditures and a slender staff, only 10 men operating throughout the Tunisian phase of the work. The work was organized by Messrs. Hoehler, Parisius, and others largely through local authorities. It was a task prepared in the cold, rainy, muddy January-February weeks.

Important Lessons

Lessons important for Sicilian, Balkan, Continental French, or other later relief operations were learned in North Africa as follows:

1. Efforts are most successful, it was found, when accomplished through local government, health, welfare, and relief groups. This wins popular confidence and preserves the dignity of the local population.

2. A primary effort should be to develop local resources. In North Africa, where farming is the chief industry—and the French experimental farms are "very good," Mr. Parisius stressed—the task was immediately to stimulate farm production, as a saving of both Allied shipping and Allied foodstuffs.

3. The big job often is the rebuilding of transportation. In North Africa it was discovered that there was not as much need of charitable relief as of better roads and transport equipment by which consumers and available supplies could be got together; many North Africans had sufficient money for their needs if they could find the goods to spend it on.

The North African relief directors cautioned, however, that work in that territory had afforded little experience in mass feeding of civilian populations, or in rehabilitation of bombed-out cities, as may be necessary in Europe.

Mr. Parisius found that farm production was in difficulties due to three factors besides the disruptions caused by actual shot, shell, and mine fields, and campaigns fought across vegetable gardens. These were:

1. Transport shortage. This is being rapidly remedied through allocation of trucks and repair of roads.

2. French agricultural equipment, highly mechanized, had been virtually wrecked with attempts to use alcohol for fuel and light lubricants for oil in farm tractors and engines. This necessitated dispatch of repair parts from the United States a program well under way now.

3. Shortage of seeds; these also are being supplied in quantity.

Milk for Children

Tunisian rehabilitation work, it was estimated at the start, would require 6,500 tons of foodstuffs and clothing in the first month after liberation from the Axis, Mr. Hoehler said. The largest needs were for textiles, soap, and food.

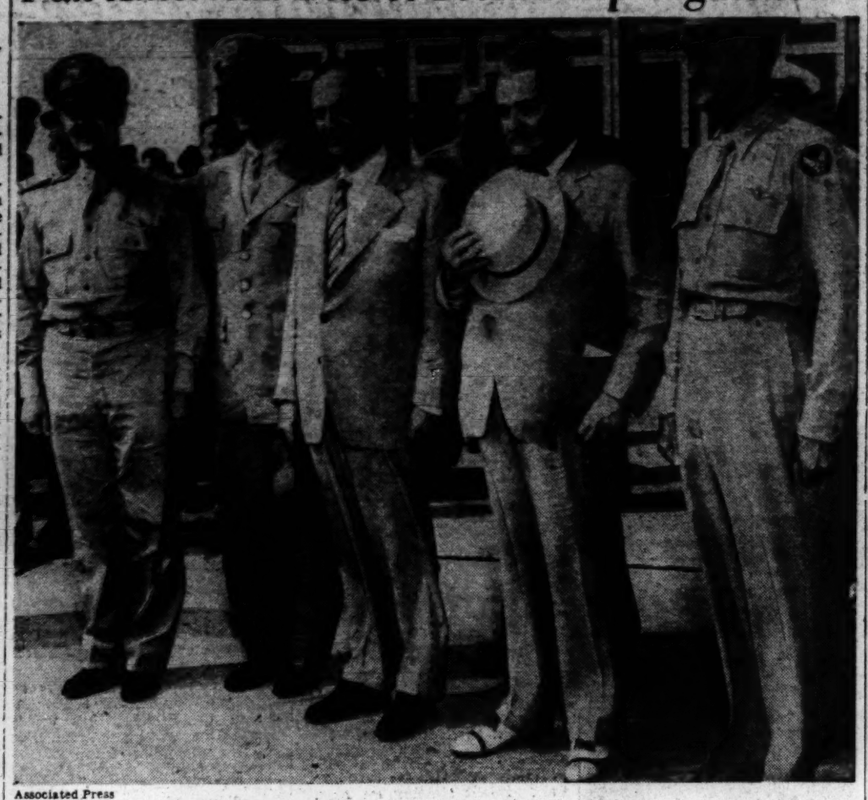
The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation simultaneously established a milk-distribution program in which 200,000 school children—European French, Jewish, Italian, and Arab—were given slightly less than a pint a day of milk furnished by the American and British Governments.

General milk distribution to all children was discontinued May 31, the milk now going to 60,000 to 80,000 children on a strictly "need" basis.

Refugees arriving in Tunisia from bombed cities throughout North Africa, who numbered from time to time from 1,500 to 30,000, were provided with food and shelter, whether Arab, Jew, French, or Italian, Mr. Hoehler said.

When it was discovered that most inhabitants had sufficient money to meet their wants if goods were available, shops were established throughout North Africa, run by local authorities, at which lend-lease goods were sold at "cost price." An estimated 80,000 persons in 30 different centers have been served in these shops to date.

Pan-American Ties of Friendship Tightened



Associated Press

Brazilian Minister Welcomed to United States

Joaquim Pedro Salgado, Aviation Minister of Brazil (third from left), stands at attention at Washington during band salute as high Army officials welcome him to the capital. With him are (left to right) Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, Chief of Staff, United States Army Air Forces; Brig. Gen. W. C. Hall, Deputy Chief of Army Air Forces; Brazilian Ambassador Dr. Carlos Martins; Col. Thomas W. Hastey, commanding officer, Bolling Field.

No Drafting Of Fathers Is Imminent

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Most of the nation's fathers will still be in civilian clothes by October, perhaps much longer, say draft officials who are counting on single and childless married men, and the 'teen-age group to meet the armed forces' requirements.

This continued immunity from selective service applies, however, only to those fathers living with and supporting children born before last Sept. 15 and working at jobs outside the nondeferrable list. About 6,500,000 have those qualifications.

This was the draft picture given reporters by Maj. Emmett Solomon of Selective Service's Manpower Division yesterday.

The 1,566,000 single and childless married men already classified as available for immediate induction will fill the quotas for July, August and September, although some will win reclassification on appeal and about 40 per cent will be rejected and put into Class 4-F.

Supplementing this were these factors:

1. At least 50,000 youths who become 18 each month can be counted upon with certainty to land in uniform. An even greater number of the total of 90,000 reaching that age monthly may prove inductible.

2. An indefinite number will be "recovered" from the pool of 2,976,000 men rejected before because of physical, mental, educational or moral disqualifications.

3. Many of the 705,000 single and childless married men now holding occupational deferment for farm work are likely to be called by local boards after the harvest season ends.

4. Occupational deferments for nonagricultural work expire constantly and most of this group of 1,373,000 are single or childless married men.

On the other hand, it was said, only unexpected developments can continue immunity for fathers throughout a prolonged war because more than half the total of 22,184,000 draft registrants 18 through 37 either have entered the armed forces already or have been rejected as unqualified.

The armed forces already have a strength of 9,300,000 men and women and, though casualties thus far have been considerably below the allowance made for them in military plans, the officially projected size of the armed forces is 10,800,000 by the end of this year and 11,300,000 by the middle of next year, largely as the result of naval expansion.

Policy of U. S. on France Outlined by Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16 — President Roosevelt defined America's policy toward France today in a press conference statement obviously designed to reassure French citizens upset by the echoes of American intervention in the rivalry between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henry Giraud.

Although the statement was given out informally, it was carefully arranged in advance, and Mr. Roosevelt had upon his desk a prepared memorandum which he paraphrased as he proceeded.

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that all the elements of the French Empire are now joined together in the common cause of defeating Germany since the removal of Admiral Robert as the governing head of French possessions in the Caribbean.

Although Mr. Roosevelt also used the occasion to defend the "waiting-out policy" of the State Department in connection with Admiral Robert at Martinique and Guadeloupe, his broader purpose appeared to be to reassure Frenchmen, both inside and out of Occupied France, that the United States is supporting a united France, has no territorial aspirations, and wants to see a vigorous France after the war.

Mr. Roosevelt outlined what he said was a consistent policy since the fall of France of attempting to preserve the French fleet and French naval bases from falling into Axis hands. At Martinique he inferentially stressed the fact that instead of taking over the possession by the United States, Admiral Robert had now been replaced by a fellow Frenchman, Henri Hoppenot, as representative of the French Committee of National Liberation, jointly headed by Generals de Gaulle and Giraud.

Mr. Roosevelt declared that the United States has been working in close co-operation with all French political factions resisting the Axis—with Frenchmen everywhere who are patriotically co-operating to support liberty and freedom.

Thus, in his carefully calculated but informal statement, Mr. Roosevelt took a position of neutrality as between the two French factions, Giraudists and de Gaullists, and stressed that in any event French possessions are being preserved—under Frenchmen.

Incidental to this, Mr. Roosevelt lifted the veil on American policy toward Admiral Robert. The Administration and State Department he declared, two years ago decided to try to wait the pro-Laval naval officer out. Critics of the Administration (including isolationists), Mr. Roosevelt remarked smilingly, for two years had been urging the Government to oust the Admiral by force. The Administration, however, had sought to avoid bloodshed, and had finally been successful, though, he declared, it had taken it on the chin from critics during that time.

Varying the sporting metaphor, Mr. Roosevelt described the successful procedure as:

"We waited them out and got a base on balls, which he had hoped to get in the beginning."

It was significant that Mr. Roosevelt volunteered his statement today. Inferentially he argued that the Government has taken a moderate attitude toward Admiral Robert, and a hands-off approach to French factions, attributing eventual success to that fact.

Civil Liberties Union Praises War II Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—Titling its 1943 annual report "Freedom in Wartime," the American Civil Liberties Union today hails the finding that "Our democracy can fight even the greatest of all wars and still maintain the essentials of liberty."

The summary is premised upon comparison with conditions in the United States during World War I, with its home-front record of mob violence against dissenters, prosecutions for utterances of unpopular opinions, "hysterical" hatred of everything German, and severe court action for private expression of criticism of the Allied cause.

Conceding that wartime tensions have again sharpened the racial, industrial "and other normal conflicts" of the country, the report notes no suppression of public debate on war, and peace issues such as prevailed in the last war, and neither the officially recognized vigilante system or secret political police activity that operated in that conflict.

The Union attributes the favorable state of civil liberties in this wartime to "the comparatively slight opposition to the war . . . as against a vigorous radical and pacific opposition in 1917; the widespread fight against the Administration by powerful groups acting in the conventional democratic pattern, which tends to keep open the channels of debate and criticism; the concentration of public attention . . . as to what kind of postwar world we are creating; the liberal policies of the Administration and the much firmer foundations put under the bill of rights in the past decade by numerous Supreme Court decisions."

"The conduct of the Government in this war has tended to allay fear and to create the impression that any movements obstructive of the war are well in hand," it continues.

Chief violation of citizen liberties in this war, the Union holds, was the wholesale Pacific Coast evacuation of 70,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry for confinement "in what are virtually concentration camps."

Argentine Government Places Tighter Grip on Censorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Tightening rather than relaxation of censorship and a firmer hand with the much-feared democrats and radicals—who are invariably linked together—are evident as the military government of Gen. Pedro Demirez prepare for a long innings of Argentine government.

Censorship which, under the defeated Castillo regime, was largely for outgoing and home news has now been extended to incoming dispatches, especially those from the United States. The former government did not ignore all news of foreign origin. It left censorship up to editors, who were taught by personal detention and publication suspension to be wary of North American dateline stories with a political bias. The new government has introduced censors into the news agency offices, apart from the habitual supervision through the posts and cables department.

Lowell Thomas Banned

Subscribers find their American magazines fail to arrive regularly or that a page or two have been cut out by the local distributors. Radiocasters encounter more difficulties. Lowell Thomas, on a rapid air, commentating tour of South America, was unable to speak from Buenos Aires over the NBC, Blue network. The censors banned him by the simple expedient of holding up his script. The American commentator left Buenos Aires in a state of high indignation. The military governors of Argentina did not seem at all concerned over possible reaction among the many "Lowell Thomas fans" when they eventaully hear an uncensored account of the ban.

Incoming news censorship, of which the average Argentine is still unaware, can be illustrated by several cases:

Newspapers were ordered to eliminate a London cable story that Señor Adolfo Flores Piran of the Argentine embassy had assisted in potato-planting for British agricultural war production.

Another "killed" story was that of a Radical approach to Secretary Hull for support of an appeal to prevent the handing over of a Spanish republican refugee to the local Franco authorities for deportation to Madrid. It is understood that the unfortunate man has since been handed over. It is feared he will be executed.

Censor's Handiwork

More suggestive was the censor's treatment of a Washington item reporting assurances that the Ramirez government would collaborate "the same as the Castillo government" with the Inter-American Defense Board. The words in quotes were ordered deleted, so that significance was imparted to an insignificant dispatch. Nonetheless, many newspapers refused to print the story when they detected the censor's handiwork.

In dissolving Congress, the Ramirez government made no exceptions to the various autonomous commissions set up under parliamentary aegis The most important of these, from an Allied viewpoint, was that investigating anti-Argentine activities. This body, under the chairmanship of Dr. Raul Damonte Taborda, had become famous for its exposure of Nazi and totalitarian plotting. Imagine the general surprise when its abolition was accompanied by special executive denunciation. Army officers, previously exposed by the commission for their Axis sympathies, had brought pressure on the government. They said their honor had been slurred.

"Mistake"

The Journalists' Democratic Aid Organization, including prominent newspapermen among its membership and directorate, announced a special July 4 ceremony of homage to the United States. On July 2 police raided their headquarters, took away office records and detained officers. Later the authorities apologized, released the detained and said that a "mistake" had been made. Nonetheless, they frowned on the homage act preparations, but the journalists ignored the hint and went ahead.

Argentina's biggest pro-Allied organization undertaking work for the United Nations—the "Victory Junta"—has virtually been closed down because it sends supplies to Russia. There has been no reduction in the number of arrested "communists," a new list being reported practically every day. Masonic lodges have abandoned meetings following a warning from the police.

Longshoremen Say U. S. Forces Are Fed Antilabor Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—A warning that the members of the armed forces were being subjected to active antilabor propaganda, the International Longshoremen's Association has called upon the Office of War Information and the Army and Navy to begin an immediate campaign of information on labor in the newspapers and magazines published by the Government for the men at the fighting fronts.

A resolution to this effect, adopted by the Association at its meeting at the Commodore Hotel here yesterday, declared that back of this antilabor propaganda were "sources close to the Smith-Connallyites and other enemies of labor."

"We affirm this hostility is born of unfamiliarity with the facts," the resolution declares. If our soldiers, sailors, and marines are not adequately informed of labor's complete and self-sacrificing identification with the nation's war effort, there is a possibility that they will return from active service, as some of their fathers did from the last war, impregnated with antilabor bias, which in the tense days of postwar reconstruction will seriously threaten the orderly and democratic transition from war to peace."

Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and a member of the War Labor Board, one of the chief speakers at the convention, urged organized labor to petition President Roosevelt for an executive order to enable the National War Labor Board to modify its wage formula and to restore it to the old discretionary powers it had to determine each wage case on its merits. Mr. Woll held that according to the Government's own figures on cost of living fluctuations, the "Little Steel" formula was outdated and untenable. He saw the Connally-Smith Antistrike Law as "a blow at the rights of labor," and held that it could be repealed by concurrent resolution. He urged that organized labor mobilize politically and bring the strongest kind of pressure on Congress to cause repeal of the law. Moreover, he said, labor should fight the antistrike law in the courts in all cases where it provides for judicial appeal.

Plenty of Pork Assured For American Dinner Table

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 16 — The American dinner table can be set with good helpings of pork, but beef supplies are still low although the prospects are better. That's the national meat picture today, and probably will be for some time, specialists here agree.

As a matter of fact, hog producers are being implored to hold back on their shipments, so taxed are the hog-slaughtering facilities here, while the new War Meat Board, as well as independent packing and producing groups, are searching for new ways to increase the flow of beef.

The June output of beef was at an eight-year low although shipments are increasing now. Hog production in that month was at a record-high level.

The over-all meat supply situation is thus not so much changed. The change is in the kind of meat primarily, though rough spots in distribution continue to cause local shortages of even pork and leave fair supplies of beef in other areas.

Sufficient Livestock

The fact behind all the trouble over distribution and price is that, as the Livestock and Meat Council announced here the other day, "there are sufficient cattle, sheep, and lamb on the ranges, and hogs in the Corn Belt, to furnish meat for all if a sound management program is followed in feeding, orderly movement to market, slaughtering, processing, and distribution of meat."

Two developments in Washington meanwhile have a bearing on the meat problem. In the first place, refusal of Congress to increase the price of corn from $1.07 to $1.40 removes the immediate possibility of a change in the practice of feeding corn to hogs rather than selling it. As it is, with hog prices high, it is cheaper for the farmer to feed the grain to his animals than to sell it. Had the corn price been increased, the farmer would have been induced to sell the grain rather than feed it, and the ultimate result might have been a decrease in the production of hogs. On the other hand, with more corn available for other purposes, there might, some argue, have been available more dairy and poultry products.

Way Open for Subsidies

Refusal of Congress also to ban subsidies now leaves the way open for application of a plan of subsidy payments to meat processors to make up for the price differential resulting from the meat price roll-back.

One cause for the present beef shortage had its roots in this price roll-back. While the processors had read in the papers, as they point out, that they would be reimbursed for the loss thus pushed back on them, they had no real assurance that they would get this money, so, when the price roll-back went into effect, they immediately moved to force down the price they paid to the producer. As might be expected, the producer then just refused to send his cattle to market. Whether or not application now of this subsidy plan will move to correct this situation, it is known that the packers, as well as the producers, still are against any kind of subsidy.

Japanese Disloyal to the U. S. To Be Segregated From Loyal

WASHINGTON, July 16 —Disloyal Japanese in war relocation authority camps will be segregated in a single center "within the next few weeks," Dillion S. Myer, Director, revealed last night.

The WRA camps probably will be abandoned, he indicated in an address prepared for broadcast over the NBC network. The loyal Japanese will be allowed to leave the camps for work in factories, farms, and "other places where their abilities can be used to best advantage," he said.

"We believe that it is possible to distinguish between the loyal and the disloyal people of Japanese ancestry, as well as with other national or racial groups, to a degree which will insure the national security," he declared.

Asserting that there are "some people" in the relocation centers who have indicated they prefer to be Japanese rather than American, Mr. Myer said it had taken time to gather enough information for the segregation program.

"We expect to carry out the program as soon as transportation can be obtained to make the move," he said.

Mr. Myer did not give the proposed location of the pro-Japanese center.

Mail Goes Through With Judy on Horse

WASHINGTON, Conn., July 16 (AP)—Residents of this village claim for Judy Walker the title of the nation's youngest mail carrier, although she is an unofficial one.

The young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Walker, astride her black and white pony, Pinto, delivers the mail to seven families in her neighborhood who have been unable to obtain RFD service, and she has lost nary a letter on her daily two-mile trip.

Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays Judy froh the swift completion of her appointed round, and in return for her faithfulness each family gives her a 25-cent war stamp weekly.

Lord Simon Refuses Chemical Inquiry

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Viscount Simon, Britain's Lord High Chancellor, last night declined to begin a Government inquiry of the British imperial chemical industries.

The investigation was proposed by Lord Strabolgi, labor member of the House of Lords, who pointed out that the United States Department of Justice has charged three American chemical firms with conspiring with German, British, Italian, and Japanese companies to set up a trade monopoly.

Lord Simon said there was "no case to inquire into" and Lord McGowan, Chairman of the British Industries denounced as "sheer nonsense" the idea that British companies would trade with the enemy.

Navy Praises 'Baby Flat Top's' Feat Of Sinking 10 Out of 11 Nazi Subs

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—In a series of antisubmarine battle in the North Atlantic, the planes of a single baby aircraft carrier recently successfully attacked 10 German submarines, definitely destroying two and probably destroying eight others, and delivered two convoys safely across the Atlantic to American forces poised for actions against Hitler Europe.

The story of the gallant little flat top, officially designated only as "Carrier B," was told by the Navy today in a detailed account of how these auxiliary floating air fields are helping to clinch victory for the United Nations in the vital Battle of the Atlantic.

Altogether, the carrier's accomplishments included attacks on 11 submarines, with 10 sunk or probably sunk, dispersing of two wolf packs which struck at two different times at war-laden cargo ships, the capture of 41 German prisoners and the safe delivery of the vital war goods. One submarine got away.

"All ships in the convoys protected by escort 'Carrier B' reached their destinations undamaged," the Navy proudly announced. "It is believed that this record of defense and attack over a similar period of time has not been equalled by any other vessel in the history of anti-submarine warfare."

Merchant Seamen Looking to Future

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The Federal Government should assume the full burden of demobilizing the Merchant Marine after the war, the American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., representing a majority of American ship owners and operators, said July 14.

In a brief filed with the House Merchant Marine Subcommittee seeking to write a workable unemployment insurance law for seamen, the Institute said any present consideration of such a problem must deal with the unemployment "which will inevitably occur in the Maritime industry at the end of the present war."

"Regardless of the duration of the conflict or the volume of our trade thereafter, it is certain that a good portion of our present emergency fleet will be laid up, throwing countless seamen out of jobs," the brief asserted.

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New Films in Boston—Music News—Hollywood Letter—Week-End Dialer

Story of Czech Underground Now on View at the State

How the Czech underground circumvented every terrorist device of the Gestapo to discover the identity of Heydrich's assassin is the subject of "Hangmen Also Die," an exciting melodrama produced and directed by Fritz Lang, and shown Thursday at the State.

Using a mystery play form, but with the spectators aware of the slayer's identity from the first, the film is remarkable for its effects of sustained suspense, a quality for which Mr. Lang is noted. Joined with its tension, relieved by laughable scenes showing the bafflement of the Nazis, is the affecting element of distress which is brought upon the family that sheltered the fugitive.

Heavy is the emotional burden that falls upon the daughter of the family, played with poignant force by Anna Lee. Hers is double trial of storm and stress. Not only is she greatly tempted to betray the fugitive, as a price for the release of her father from a Nazi prison, but she must also endure a scandalous suspicion harbored by her fiance, well-acted by Dennis O'Keefe. Happily he is of heroic stature, and finally believes her story of what really happened.

Walter Brennan makes a moving portrait of the father. Gene Lockhart sacrifices all sympathy, true actor that he is, to make everything possible of the part of a Quisling. Brian Donlevy plays the fugitive with a sensitive alertness that makes him always the central figure of interest.

Metro has successfully given Laurel and Hardy a topical background for their familiar antics in "Air Raid Wardens," the companion feature.

The knockout comedians gum up the serious work of the well-organized defense committee of their town, and are regretfully dropped from the roll of air wardens. Their intentions are good, but they cannot seem to get anything straight. So they gloomily—yes, pathetically—go back to their bicycle-radio repair shop to brood upon the public's neglect of patriots who are not too bright. Some Nazi saboteurs steal a roll of wire from their shop, but do not get away unobserved.

Then things begin to pop, with the pals blundering into the Nazis' nest, having all sorts of mishaps and hair-raising encounters with the plotters, but finally arriving in time to prevent the destruction of the magnesium works.

The film is dotted with well-spaced gags, one of the best being an epic exposition of temper-losing by Edgar Kennedy when the comics upset a table where he is fitting the final pieces to a monumental jig-saw puzzle. Another big laugh greets the collapse of the windshield on an ancient flivver when Hardy sneezes.

The air-raid work is handled with becoming seriousness and dignity by the townspeople, and in itself is an element of interest. The turnout of the defense workers for the run to the magnesium works provides a timely version of the sure-fire movie chase scene that brings the cavalry to the rescue in the nick of time.

Melodrama of Saboteurs

"They Came to Blow Up America," probably the longest movie title since "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," is a melodrama about Nazi training of saboteurs and counter-steps taken by the F. B. I. to discover enemy agents before they can do any damage. The film, now at the Paramount and Fenway, disclaims any documentation from the case of the eight saboteurs captured a year or so ago. But it provides a kind of fictionalized background story of the training of these men and their capture, told in the form of an extended flashback.

The central character, the role played by George Sanders, is an F. B. I. operative. If the secret of his identity had been kept until the end of the narrative, the element of surprise, which is important in such films, would have been strengthened. But the sympathy of the audience would have been sacrificed. So the choice was made to reveal his undercover mission early in the tale. For compensation, emphasis is thrown on the possibility of his detection.

The story is loosely woven together. It tells how Carl Steelman, son of patriotic Americans of German descent, ingratiates himself in Bund circles, goes to Germany under the name of a genuine Nazi sympathizer, enters a school of saboteurs, is temporarily suspected when he meets a girl engaged in underground activities against the Nazis, and is even more seriously threatened when the wife of the man he is impersonating appears in Germany to meet him. But all the threats are parried. It could hardly be otherwise, with Mr. Sanders as the resourceful hero and with newspaper headlines to prove the final outcome of his assignment.

The picture lacks the excitement that would have come from a more closely knit plot. But it has some melodramatic merits. Mr. Sanders plays his part with characteristic aplomb. Anna Sten appears briefly as the wife who confronts him. Poldy Dur has an effective bit as the girl in the underground movement. Ludwig Stossel and Elsa Janssen make a voluble pair of German-American parents, and Sjg Ruman, who seems to use fewer and fewer letters in spelling his name, turns up as a friend of the family.

The companion feature is "Follies Girl," a light comedy with musical trimmings, with Wendy Barrie, Gordon Oliver, and Doris Nolan in the cast.

Delar

Participating Sunday in First of Boston Symphony's Summer Series of Concerts

Center, Margaret Codd Goldovsky, soprano, making her first local public appearance. Left, Boris Goldovsky, conductor and piano soloist. Right, Richard Burgin, violin soloist and conductor. The concert will be given in Sanders Theater Sunday at 4:30, and repeated Monday evening in New England Mutual Hall.

Symphony Series Opens Sunday

The opening concerts of the new series announced by the Boston Symphony Orchestra will take place in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Sunday afternoon at 4:30, and Monday evening in New England Mutual Hall, Boston, at 8:30. This will be the first of seven programs to be given on successive weeks in these halls on Sunday afternoons and Monday evenings. All the principals of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will participate in the concerts, together with other players of the orchestra and assisting artists.

The second program (July 25-26) will be under the direction of Bernard Zighera; the third will be dividend between Alfred Zighera's Society of Ancient instruments and Leonard Barnstein, who will conduct the second part. The fourth program will be given by members of the Flute Players' Club under the supervision of Georges Laurent. The fifth will be conducted by G. Wallace Woodworth and a chorus from Harvard and Radcliffe will assist. The sixth program will be conducted by Edgar Curtis, and the last, consisting of music for string orchestra, by Richard Burgin.

The opening concerts will be conducted by Boris Goldovsky, who will likewise appear as piano soloist. The program consisting entirely of music of Mozart, follows:

Divertiment in D major, K. 251, for two horns, oboe and strings.

Three Arias with Orchestra:
Air from "Der Schauspieldirektor."
Air from the Cantata "Dir Seele des Weltalls."
Air from the Cantata "Davidde Penitente."
Soprano, Margaret Codd Goldovsky.

"Naffner" Serenade in D major, K. 250, for violin solo, two flutes, two bassoons, two horns and strings.
Violin solo: Richard Burgin.

(Richard Burgin Conducting.)

Piano Concerto in G major, K. 453.
Soloist: Boris Goldovsky.

Selma Kramer

Piano soloist at the Pops tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Third Movement, Scherzo, from the "Eroica" Symphony ..... Beethoven
Waltz Scene from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Piano Concerto in A Minor ..... Schumann
Soloist: Selma Kramer
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Brazil," Samba from "Saludos Amigos" ..... Barroso-Gould
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Dance Festival at Lenox

The Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival, which attracted a large public during war-less summers, is doing what it can this gasless summer to meet a part of that public part way.

The first program of the season, given on the afternoon of July 10 in the Jacob's Pillow Theater on the estate near Lee, Mass., was repeated that evening in Lenox, at the Curtis Hotel.

Plans are now being made to have Saturday night performances in Lenox, either at the Curtis Hotel or at Sedgewick Hall, "for the convenience of people living in that section, whose motoring has been curtailed by the gas rationing."

The program scheduled for July 24 will feature Ted Shawn in "Thunderbird," "Flamenco," and "Gnossienne"; Nathalie Krassovska in "Danse Slav," "Magic Swan," and with Grant Mouradoff in "Valse and Mazurko"; Mouradoff in "March" and "Rondo Alla Turca"; and Arthur Mahoney and Thalia Mara in "Farruca," "Iberian Rhythms," and "Rigaudon."

These dancers are on the faculty of the Jacob's Pillow Dance School, which is enrolled to capacity.

Ed Wynn for Boston

Ed Wynn's vaudeville show, "Big Time," will be seen for a fortnight starting on Aug. 30 at the Shubert Theater in Boston, according to report in New York. The production has already been presented on the West Coast. A week in Baltimore and two in Philadelphia are scheduled to follow the Boston engagement.

New Comedy Of Washington In Preparation

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hollywood, Calif.

RKO Radio's "Government Girl," now being produced by writer-director Dudley Nichols, is not merely a story of the housing shortage in Washington; it incorporates some of the other comedy elements—as well as some of the serious happenings—which make the national capital today a mine of dramatic happenings.

Adela Rogers St. John wrote the story of "Government Girl," which ran serially in a national magazine. Mr. Nichols wrote the script and is directing it. It is his first directional task. The picture stars Olivia de Havilland, Bowen (Sonny) Tufts III, and Anne Shirley. It also marks the return to the screen of a favorite of a few years back, James Dunn.

The inclusion of Mr. Tufts as one of the stars must be accounted one of those happenings which delight Hollywood publicists. Mr. Tufts is a member of the Massachusetts family which founded Tufts College—although he attended Yale himself—and has not before been starred in any production, stage or screen, although he had a secondary role—his first—in Paramount's "So Proudly We Hail."

A few months ago Mr. Tufts was a singer, and before that he had done a number of other things, including work on ships making Atlantic crossings. Big and good looking and naturally humorous, when he invaded Hollywood studios and asked for a job, he was given one at once. When Mr. Nichols asked Paramount if he could borrow Fred MacMurray for his first directorial job, Paramount answered that he couldn't have Mr. MacMurray but that he could have Mr. Tufts. After a few days' shooting, Mr. Nichols expressed himself as content with the substitution.

Dudley Nichols needs no introduction as a writer. He will be recognized as the author of such screen scripts as "The Informer," "The Lost Patrol," "The Long Voyage Home," "Air Force," "This Land Is Mine," and "For Whom The Bell Tolls." He doesn't, he says, particularly want to leave writing now for directing. He'll do whatever proves to be the more interesting job.

High Naval Officers to Talk On U. S.-British Co-ordination

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Admiral Sir Percy Noble of the Royal Navy; Rear Admiral Oscar C. Badger, U. S. N., Capt. Michael H. Kernodle, U. S. N., and Lieut. Col. John P. Hill, U. S. M. C., will discuss American-British co-ordination of war effort on Navy School of Music, MBS-WNAC, 7:30 p. m.

A recorded talk on Prices and Rationing by Prentiss M. Brown will be heard tonight, WEEI, 11:15 p. m.

Saturday

Music from Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier" will be sung by Alexander Kipnis, basso, and Martha Lipton, mezzo-soprano on Saturday Concert, BLUE-WHDH, 4 p. m.

Madeleine Carroll and Jeri Sullavan are guests on the first programe of "It's Maritime," a new series of musical entertainment devoted to the U. S. Maritime Service. Lieut. Jack Lawrence conducts the band, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

For its final program the Boston "Pops" Orchestra, conducted by Arthur Fiedler, will play Saint-Saens' "The Animals Carnival." Piano soloists are Jesús Maria Sanromá and Leo Litwin, BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Marvin Jones, Food Administrator, is principal speaker on "For This We Fight," NBC-WBZ, 7 p. m.

Dr. Phillips Thomas, research engineer of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, will speak on the future possibility of obtaining electric power directly from the sun, Adventures in Research, NBC-WBZ, 5:45 p. m.

Brazil's fight against the Japanese "fifth column" will be dramatized on "Brazilian Parade," MBS-WNAC, 4:30 p. m.

Henrik Ibsen's drama, "Peer Gynt," with music from Edvard Grieg's two "Peer Gynt" suites will be presented on the Chicago Theater of the Air, with Marvin Mueller enacting the title role, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

From a theater somewhere in Great Britain, Bob Hope will be heard entertaining forces of the United Nations, with Frances Langford, Tony Romano, Jack Pepper, and Leslie Mitchell, British newsreel commentator, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

Sunday

Wilhelm Steinberg conducts the New York Philharmonic Symphony, in a program of music by Brahms. Adolf Busch is violin soloist, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

The Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra will be heard in the first of a series of Sunday afternoon concerts. Willem Willeke is guest conductor and George Miquelle, 'cellist is guest soloist, BLUE, 4:30 p. m. (Not on WHDH).

Arturo Toscanini conducts the NBC Symphony in the second of four War Bond concerts, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Ernesto Lecuona, Cuban pianist and composer makes his North American radio debut as guest of Andre Kostelanetz, playing his own "Malaguena." The orchestra plays his "Siboney." Nadine Conner is soprano soloist, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Mack Harrell, baritone, and Eileen Farrell, soprano, replace Gladys Swarthout and Deems Taylor on "Family Hour" for the next six weeks, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

Dick Haymes, baritone, joins the "Here's to Romance" program as soloist, BLUE-WHDH, 6:05 p. m.

Bob Crosby and his new orchestra begin a Sunday musical series with Les Tremayne as actor-announcer. Each week Bob will introduce a talented young woman singer who is unknown to radio listeners, Eileen Wilson is first guest, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

The many factors responsible for gasoline rationing will be analyzed when "Gasoline for Whom" is discussed on Northwestern University Reviewing Stand, MBS-WNAC, 12:30 p. m.

Christian Science Program July 18

On Sunday, July 18, at 4:45 p. m., E. W. T., a Christian Science radiocast is to be given by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This is a regular feature over short-wave Station WRUL, on the third Sunday of each month. Henry Edison Williams of Brookline, Massachusetts, a former First Reader in a Christian Science church, will conduct the radiocast.

The program will be radiocast on two frequencies, 11.79 and 15.35 megacycles.

The Christian Science Monitor News Review Of the Week

Following are announcements of The Christian Science Monitor News Review of the Week in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 140 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Waterbury—Saturdays, 11 a. m., WATR, 1330kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Weekdays, 12 noon, direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Pittsfield—Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Sundays, 10:15 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Saturdays, 9:45 a. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Fridays, 9 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Mondays, 2 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
St. Albans—Saturdays, 11:30 a. m., WWSR, 1420kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, July 17
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, July 18
10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, July 18
2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English, XGOY, 9.43meg., 31m.
Caracas—4:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands, YV5RN, 6.30meg., 48.4m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"The War on Land," GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is," VLG6, 15.23meg., 19.6m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Workers' Playtime, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program, TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is," VLG3, 11.71meg., 25.5m.; VLQ5, 9.68meg., 41m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Marching On, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Theater: Sketches by J. Martinez Ruiz, TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From 42 to 72, Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Ridin' the Range."
4:45 p. m.—"Music You Want."
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Music Salon.
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Sam, drama.
5:45 p. m.—"Novatime."
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodie Strings.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman and Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston, (44.5me), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant" Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Stariets, songs.
7:30 p. m.—Navy School of Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Rising Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone; Sports.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," John Reed King, m. c.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Bob Grant's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orchestra.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Barn Playhouse—"The Drunkard," by P. T. Barnum, presented by Russell E. Offhaus. Featuring Burt French. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Next of Kin," Nova Pilbeam, Basil Sidney. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "White Savage," Maria Montez, Sabu, Jon Hall. 2, 5, 8.
Fenway—"They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 1:15, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie, Gordon Oliver, Doris Nolan. 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.
Keith Memorial—"Bombardier," Pat O'Brien Randolph Scott. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "All By Myself," Rosemary Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:26, 3:15, 6:05, 9.
Kenmore—"Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. Moonlight Masquerade," Betty Kean, Eddie Foy, Jr. 1, 4:25, 7:55.
Majestic—"The Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Lana Turner, Judy Garland, Hedy Lamarr, 10:24 a. m., 1:57, 5:30, 9:03. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young, Marsha Hunt. 12:42, 4:15, 7:48.
Metropolitan—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:40, 9:45. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.
Modern—"Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper, George Raft. 9:20 a. m., 1:25, 5:30, 9:40. "Union Pacific," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 10:55 a. m., 3:05, 7:10.
Orpheum—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.
Paramount—"They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie, Gordon Oliver, Doris Nolan. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.
RKO-Boston—"Two Tickets to London," Michelle Morgan, Alan Curtis, Barry Fitzgerald, Dooley Wilson. 9:15, 11:50 a. m., 3:25, 8, 7:35, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10.
Scollay—"Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 10:40 a. m., 2:05, 5:30, 9:10. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:20, 7:55.
South Station Theater—"March of Time," "Prelude to War," "Rovers Rangers," "Home Work," cartoons, latest newsreels.
State—"Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan, Anna Lee. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 1:41, 5:08, 8:31.
Tremple—"March of Time—Invasion." "Fishing in the St. Lawrence." "Variety Musical." "Escape From Concentration Camp." "AAC Technical Training Command at Miami Beach." cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Wings Over the Pacific," Ines Cooper, Edward Norris. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:30. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy, Janet Blair 10:35 a. m., 3:50, 6:25, 9.
Uptown—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Oakie. 1:05, 4:30, 8. "Forever and a Day," Charles Laughton, Ida Lupino. 3:40, 6:05, 9:30.
Washington Street Olympia—"Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 5:35, 9:10. "It's a Great Life," Blondie and the Bumsteads." 9:20 a. m., 12:45, 4:28, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—**Capitol**: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Forever and a Day," Ray Milland, Merle Oberon. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy. "Days of Old Cheyenne," Don Barry. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—**Capitol**: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison.
Regent: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "One Thrilling Night," J. Beal, Wanda.
BRAINTREE—**Braintree**: "Desperadoes," Randolph Scott. "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—**Egyptian**: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan, "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 1:50, 5.
BROOKLINE—**Brookline Village**: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joe McCrea. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez.
Coolidge Corner: "Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy.
Cleveland Circle: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—**Central Square**: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke, "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.
Harvard: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 2, 8.
University: "Forever and a Day," Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino, Robert Cummings, Charles Laughton. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Hi, Ya Chum," Jane Frazee, Ritz Brothers. "In His Steps," Eric Linden.
Codman Square: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 8.
Franklin: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter. 3:23, 8:15. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 2:08, 7, 9:49.
Park: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton.
HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert. Continuous from 1:30.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 1:50, 7:50.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "The Falcon Strikes Back," George Sanders, 5:45, 9:15. Hillard. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan, Bobby Readick. 1:38, 4:54, 8:10. "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 3:02, 6:18, 9:34.
Mystic: "High Explosive," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:55, 7, 10:15. "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 3, 8:10.
Regent: "Under Cover Man," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 3:34, 9:34. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg, Tom Neal. 2:23, 8:23.
Orpheum: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller, Frances Gifford. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard.
Strand: "Something to Show" Don Ameche. 3:20, 8:25. "Mysterious Doctor," Eleanor Parker, John Loder. 2:15, 7, 9:55.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Forever and a day." 1:30, 8.
MEDFORD—Medford: "This Land Is Mine," Maureen O'Hara, Charles Laughton. "Follow the Band," Lepn Errol.
Fellsway: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Dixie Dugan" James Ellison.
MELROSE—**Melrose**: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller.
NATICK—Colonial: "The Moon is Down," Cedric Hardwicke, Dorris Bowden. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Northwest Rangers," William Lundigan. 2, 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," R. Carlson, M. O'Driscoll. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Cowboy in Manhattan," Frances Langford, R. Paige. "Man Trap," Henry Stephenson, Dorothy Lovett. 2, 8.
Strand: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, "Boy from Stalingrad," S. Beciett, B. Samarnich. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—**Capitol**: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, M. Duane.
Capitol, Pax: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 'King of the Cowboys," Roy Rogers.
Strand: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller. "Spy Train," Richard Travis.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. Short subjects. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, Glenda Farrell. 3:08, 7:53. "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. 3:37, 9:22.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "White Savage," Jon Hall, Sabu, Maria Montez. "Forever and a Day." 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Freddie Bartholomew. "Chetniks Fighting Guerrillas," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore.
Coolidge: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. Charles Coburn. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Northwest Rangers," William Landigan.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter.
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Forever and a Day." "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 2:30, 7:30.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News Service	"Waltstime"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dodgers baseball game.	Musical Fantasy
3:30 Do You Know Answ'r	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Dodgers baseball game.	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Jan Garber's Orchestra.
4:15 Reporter: News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Dodgers baseball game.	Earl Hines' Orchestra.
4:30 Those With Us: Int.	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.
4:45 Garden Almanac	The Sea Hound: sketch	"Young Widder Brown"	Dodgers baseball game	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news.	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
5:15 "Date"; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	Chick Carter: sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports News
6:15 "Today at Duncan's"	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers.	Press Roundup; Sports.	Light Classics: music
6:30 Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music for Moderns; Songs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news.	Sports: Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Here Comes the Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"The Yankee Starlets"	Richard Salinger: News.
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	WBZ Newsreel of Air.	Navy School of Music:	Marion Claire, songs.
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	guest speakers	Excursions in Science.
8:00 Corliss Archer: sk.	Roy Porter, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Rising Up the News".	Leo Reisman's Orchestra
8:15 Corliss Archer: sk.	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Dance orchestra. Or.	Ed Barry's Band
8:30 "Adventures of the	"Waves of Melody"; U. S.	'Hit Parade'; Mark War-	"Sherlock Holmes" with	Todd Grant, news.
8:45 Thin Man"; News	Navy (WAVES) Prgram	now's Orch.: soloists.	Basil Rathbone; Sports	Dr. H. Nathan: music talk
9:00 Playhouse: Lamour;	"Gang Busters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15 "Hello, Frisco"	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Munn: Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	bert: Symphony No. 8.
9:30 "That's Brewster	George Olsen's Orchestra	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing: quiz	Classical Album: Schu-
9:45 Boy"; comic serial	Fisherman's Program	quiz show; Art Baker, m. c.	show; J. R. King, m. c.	bert: Symphony No. 8.
10:00 Bob Hawk: "Thanks	J. W. Vandercook, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John B. Hughes, news.	News; Defense Talk
10:15 to the Yanks"	"Lulu and Johnny"	Lou: music; guest	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
10:30 Three Sisters; songs	Music of the Masters	Sports Newsreel; guest	Paul Schubert, news.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Music; Newscast	'This Is Your War"; tks.	Musical Roundup	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:00 News; News analysis	Louis Jordan's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Allen Miller's Orchestra.
11:15 Frenliss M. Brown:	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk	Dance orchestra.	Spike Jones' Orchestra.
11:30 "Prices & Ration-	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	'Music Without Words':	Day's End: music
11:45 ing": recorded	Newscast	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Talk	Newscast	Dress Parade; band	News Service	
7:30 Music; news	Musical program	News

Pan Americanism Held As Key in World Order

Far from being an obstacle to the formation of a world order, Pan Americanism promises to become a cornerstone in that very order, according to Dr. Arthur P. Whitaker, professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, who spoke at today's final session of the Latin-American Workshop in Cambridge.

"The history of our Pan American policy presents an interesting paradox, but one that is easy to resolve," he said. "As adumbrated in Monroe's 'American system' of 1823, its basic concept was, in modern parlance, closed regionalism or hemisphere isolationalism. Yet today, though we still retain the Monroe Doctrine and have collaborated with our neighbors in this hemisphere in developing the 'American system' to a point far beyond anything dreamed of by Monroe, it is our policy to make the Pan American system a cornerstone of world-wide international structure."

Paradoxical as this may seem, Dr. Whitaker considers it an entirely natural development. "The explanation," he said, "lies in the fact that in Monroe's time the adoption of a policy of hemisphere isolation meant not a narrowing but a broadening of our foreign outlook and contacts and policy. The alternative to it was not wider international co-operation, but none at all."

Monroe's Victory

Monroe's momentous change of policy in 1823 therefore signified a victory over the national isolationists of his day, according to Dr. Whitaker. "It breached the southern side of the wall that they were building around the whole circumference of the nation. And through this breach were built up instruments of international co-operation and habits of international thought that, little as some of our publicists suspect it, are affecting the whole range of our foreign policy."

He believes that this process more than anything else in our history has prepared us for the larger task that now lies before us. "Our Pa nAmerican policy, alone of all our policies," he concluded, "has given us throughout the years that international outlook and that experience in international co-operation which are now so indispensable to us.

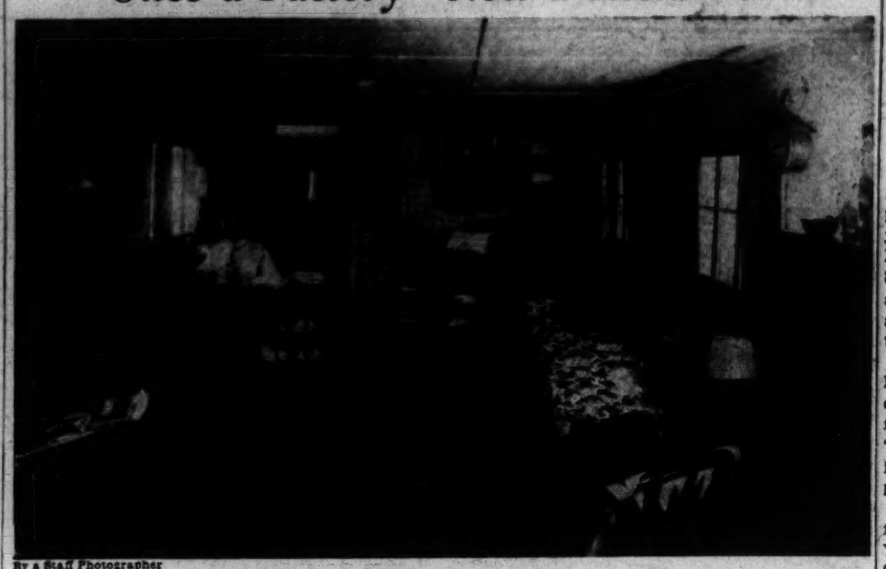
"It is the only breach in the wall of our national isolationism that, once made, was never filled again. It has made us partners in an international system which, if only because it is the only such system that has weathered the storms of the present century, has been found worthy to be a cornerstone of the new world order."

Summary of Week

Conducted by the Pan American Society of Massachusetts and the Harvard Graduate School of Education, the five day conference has given teachers and school administrators an unusual opportunity to increase their own knowledge and to obtain professional help in the preparation of teaching outlines and aids to the study of Latin America in their schools. Lectures and round-table discussions have covered many phases of the subject ranging from "Becoming Acquainted with Latin America Through Its Music" to "Interpretations of Foreign Policy."

Dr. Henry W. Holmes, professor of education at Harvard, brought the conference to a close this afternoon with a summary of the week's accomplishments.

Once a Factory—Now a Residence



By a Staff Photographer

Dover, Mass., Man in Home He Remodeled

Just an average homeowner whose home is his chief hobby, Harold F. Barber has arranged the rooms of his one-time Hodgson Homes plant to obtain maximum heating efficiency. This is his living room, around which the other three rooms of the house are arranged, providing effective, centralized heating.

Alcohol Held Impairment Of Efficiency

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 16—How alcohol generally impairs the psychological functions such as judgment, skill and dexterity, Dr. E. M. Jellinek, Director of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University, told the school during its first consideration of the effects of alcohol.

"The use of alcohol causes a loss of efficiency when it is incorporated with a view to performing tasks," Dr. Jellinek said. "This is the substance of all existing evidence brought out by experimental psychologists."

Dr. Jellinek is Associate Professor of Applied Physiology in the Yale Laboratory of Applied Physiology, which set up the alcohol school, first of its kind ever undertaken.

The age-old theory that liquor will supply strength, the school's director reported to be thoroughly disproved by scientific investigation.

"Many experiments on the effects of small and medium amounts of alcohol have been made," he said. "In no case was there evidence of an increase in muscular strength. Alcohol does not increase muscular energy. It does not relieve fatigue, though it might create a feeling of relief."

Similarly the common belief that alcohol is a stimulant has been knocked out by research, the Yale physiologist pointed out.

"Alcohol is not a stimulant and in all psychological experiments it is very evident that the level of functioning is lowered," he said. "Owing to the release of inhibitions, one gets the mistaken feeling of stimulation, but actually this is the reverse of the fact."

All experiments dealing with the effects of alcohol show an impairment of the functions, Dr. Jellinek noted in the beginning of his lecture. He then reviewed a number of different types of experiment which have built up the evidence for this general finding.

The common result of these laboratory experiments in various parts of the world and at diverse times has been to show that discrimination by the senses is impaired right after the taking of an alcoholic beverage, he continued.

"Small and medium amounts have had this effect," he added. "Sometimes the impairment in discrimination has been found to be of a surprisingly high degree.

"All the measurements of perception or attention have disclosed lowered functioning, and at the same time have given evidence of the sedative effect of small amounts of alcohol. In large amounts alcohol is an anesthetic."

Pedigreed Hens Bring Farmer $1 Each for Eggs

To promote a better public understanding and appreciation of the problems which confront the New England farmer, and of the courage, ingenuity and tenacity with which he is trying to lick these problems, The Christian Science Monitor presents a series of human interest stories about individual farms and farmers ranging from Maine to Connecticut.

This project, sponsored by the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, is unique in that it is the co-operative effort of a group of leading New England newspapers. Each story in the series, which will cover all major aspects of New England agriculture—including potatoes, poultry, dairying, apples, and market gardening—has been prepared by a feature writer of a different newspaper.

Today's story on "Poultry Farming in Massachusetts" is contributed by the Boston Herald. Others in the series will follow at regular intervals.

By Fred Rae

Of The Boston Herald

I visited a poultry farm where the hens give out with an oomph. They are geared to high production with the constant reminder that "an egg a day keeps the hatchet away."

It would be very bad if you should buy a dozen eggs at this farm and fall down and break them. It would cost you 12 bucks. The eggs are a dollar apiece.

I spent a day at this farm in North Reading and talked with the owner, Maurice C. Eugley, about his problems and watched the farm in operation. So that you may get the first of the story straight, Mr. Eugley does a lot of pedigree breeding aimed in the theory at obtaining a hen that lays an egg every day.

That accounts for the "buck apiece" eggs. Mr. Eugley has some of that type eggs which when hatched will produce the super-hen or super-duper roosters. You see the male and the dam of the egg have excellent records and the result is supposed to be something colossal.

But don't be alarmed if you are thinking of raising a few hens. Mr. Eugley also has certified chicks that you or I or Joe Doakes cou'd buy without getting involved with the super-pedigreed stuff.

Mr. Eugley has been in the business 22 years. He has been breeding to improve the strain of his flock for that time and has built up an enviable reputation. His products are sought all over the United States.

Knows Quite a Bit

After 22 years, Mr. Eugley knows quite a bit about the poultry business. His opinions concerning the poultry industry and its future should be worth something. It was with that thought in mind that I sought him for an interview.

His big worry, he confessed, was the impending shortage of feed for his hens. The OPA has been accused of bungling the feed situation by putting ceiling prices on feed, making it unprofitable for the western farmers to ship it east.

Mr. Eugley thinks the feed problem and other things comes as a result of the OPA's neglect to consult with poultrymen's associations. "They are doing things more or less arbitrarily," he said.

"If you criticize them for not consulting with someone who knows something about poultry," he said, "they will come back with 'We have our poultry expert in Washington.' I will say that such experts are not practical men, they are just swivel-chair farmers."

Mr. Eugley has 2,000 adult birds on his farm for breeding purposes. In all his incubators hatch from 60,000 to 70,000 eggs a year.

"Government experts," continued Mr. Eugley, "tell us that the farmer has a greater income than ever before. We are taking in more money, but we are compelled to pay more for wages and feed is away up.

"We are paying more for every essential and as a result our profit is much slimmer. The OPA is keeping the ceiling price on eggs down but does not keep labor and feed prices balanced to them.

"This year it takes 25 to 30 per per cent more to raise a pullet to maturity. This is due to the feed and labor factors."

Heads Association

Mr. Eugley is President of the Massachusetts R. O. P. Breeders Association. The R. O. P. stamp stands for Record of Performance. This means that the performance of the birds with the R. O. P. stamp has been certified so by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

"I was formerly a contractor," Mr. Eugley told me as we went on a tour of his farm, "and my health broke down. I had to live in the country and started in the poultry business here. I began with nine hens and built it up to this."

I saw eggs being hatched in electric incubators. When the hens reach the pullet size they are put out on a range and allowed to run around as much as they please.

After six months on the range, the birds are installed in the laying pens and thus start a career that will determine whether they will still keep on laying or become a Sunday dinner. A complete record is kept of their performance. Each hen is numbered and the eggs she lays are carefully weighed.

If a hen hits over 200 eggs a year she is labeled as a hen of outstanding quality. She is certified for breeding by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture under R. O. P. standards.

After hitting the R. O. P. mark, the biddy is then bred with pedigreed males in an effort to produce offspring that will reach a higher rate of performance. Every egg that the hen lays is numbered with her R. O. P. number.

Mr. Eugley and his wife, who keeps all the records, can tell the pedigree of every hen of the lot simply by looking up numbers and records. He can pick up a biddy and tell you that "this hen laid 296 eggs in 1941 and bettered her record in 1942 with 299 eggs."

Mr. Eugley has many hens with good performance records. He has a number that laid more than 300 eggs in a year. "The aim in poultry breeding," he said, "is to produce the hen that will lay an egg a day. Of course we don't expect that but we improve the breed so as to produce hens that will turn in excellent records."

Shoe Industry Stresses Need Of More Hides

Immediate steps by government agencies involved to increase domestic slaughter of cattle, not only to relieve meat shortages but to increase hide supplies, were recommended today by the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

In a statement to several government officials, the Association called attention to the fact that the continued and sharp decline in total cattle slaughter in recent months, to a level for the month of June 32 per cent below that of the corresponding month last year, has created a serious condition for the leather and shoe industries.

"Although hides and skins are only a by-product of cattle and calves, and the lack of meats for consumers and our armed forces are of prime consideration," the letter stated, "our Association does wish to emphasize that some consideration must also be given our great industry. Shoes are the most essential item of clothing used by our military and civilian population, and the production of shoes is entirely limited by the supply of leather and hides available.

"This question of civilian shoe output is even more important," the statement added, "by the fact that the Office of Price Administration has been rationing shoes on the basis of three pairs per person, a rate which cannot be met unless domestic slaughter improves markedly for the balance of the year.

"Not to take immediate action may result in short supplies of shoes during the winter months ahead," the letter said, as it called attention to the fact that it takes from approximately 60 to 120 days from the time the cattle leaves the ranch to the time shoe manufacturers receive delivery of the leathers.

Hobbyist Remodels Structure Into His Ideal of Small Home

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, Mass., July 16—There's a man living in this town who raised what he thought was a modern issue today with the question: "Why do builders persist in putting up small houses in exactly the same way that they build gigantic mansions?"

We told him that only the other day we had picked up an 1871 publication and read that identical question put to the building industry by a representative builder of that day.

"That only goes to show," said Harold F. Barber, retired advertising expert, "that something should have been done long ago to lower the costs of building small houses."

"I believe that the war will do something for the planning of small homes," Mr. Barber continued. "It's ridiculous to allow so much waste in small-house production. There are inherent differences and advantages in smallness that builders have not yet discovered. So they keep on building small houses along the same technical lines and with the same construction methods as they use to put up castles on the Hudson."

He's a "Home Hobbyist"

Who is Mr. Barber? He's one of many millions of home owners with ideas about the places they live in. He could be called a "home hobbyist," who finds that living in the same quarters for 10 years or more gives him a mark of authority on questions relating to what he lives in.

Furthermore, Mr. Barber has been through the housing gristmill. He owned and lived in a 100-year-old house on Farm Street in Dover, leasing it 10 years ago to move into the original factory of the Hodgson prefabricated homes company which he remodeled into a cozy, four-room house for himself and Mrs. Barber.

Significantly, Mr. Barber's restlessness over the unsolved problems of inefficient housing is typical of a nation of homeowners in which the individual is permitted to give free vent to his feelings. The building industry has not yet given Mr. Barber the efficient housing he thinks he should have at the price he can afford to pay. So he has tried to obtain such things "on my own."

The result, he said, is a low-cost, low-upkeep house of four rooms, with all rooms grouped about a central point, with no part of the house area far enough away from this central point to invite unpleasant floor drafts. All but one room is a separate unit, he explained, from the standpoint of heating.

"Two features of housing seem to be receiving far from adequate attention. The first is low first cost which carries with it taxes, insurance and interest for many years, or as long as the house stands. The second is better and cheaper heating which carries with it low fuel bills as long as the house is used. The continuing character of these two features makes them both of major importance to a family of moderate income."

Heating Well Worked Out

Of primary consideration, Mr. Barber pointed out in the attainment of low first cost, is one-story construction and a high degree of insulation provided largely by the layout of the rooms themselves. Mr. Barber's house is built around the living room. A central source of warm air is furnished from the heating plant, and no part of the house is more than a room's length away from the heating center. This eliminates floor drafts, he pointed out. No piping is necessary for heating.

Low ceilings are heat savers, he added. Also doorways that are flush with the ceilings to avoid pockets of hot air between the tops of the doors and the ceiling. Since heat is forced to rise to the tops of the rooms by cold air, it must be given free circulation, or some rooms will be warmer than others, Mr. Barber counseled.

Walls and ceilings in Mr. Barber's house are of plywood, which is both "inexpensive, restful and durable," he stated.

Looking out through the living room window at Dover's rolling countryside, and then at the simple, yet cozy and comfortable interior, you get the impression that here is a modern Thoreau with ideas for shelter which spring from the heart rather than from the commercial machine.

"But what do you do when you have guests?" we asked as we surveyed the one bedroom, living room, kitchen and dining room.

"Oh that's easy," he nodded. "I have a guest house in the woods. You can see it from the living room window."

The guest house turned out to be an automobile trailer with two full-size beds, kitchenette, an amazing amount of storage space, bathroom, refrigerator, built-in tables and counters, excellent ventilation and a desk. Pointing to the latter, Mr. Barber explained: "I use this for my office, too."

R. I. Tightens Up Its Control On State Use of Automobiles

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16—Substantial savings are anticipated under a plan which went into effect this week placing all State-owned or State-supported motor vehicles under a central control with rigid restrictions on mileage. More than 500 vehicles will come under the new control system.

Similiar programs have been put into effect in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and other States with resultant savings running as high as 60 per cent, Daniel J. Ryan, Director of the Department of Public Works, reports.

Nor is the plan entirely new to Rhode Island. Last year it was put into effect on a small scale, applying only to vehicles operated by the Department of Public Works. As a result of the first year tryout, 85 automobiles were taken out of service entirely.

Impressed by the savings achieved here as well as by the success of the plans in other States, Gov. J. Howard McGrath issued a directive broadening the program to apply to all the vehicles now owned or supported by the State. He issued his directive over the strenuous objections of some department heads who long have considered "mileage payments" as part of the lucrative privileges of some State employees.

In the past the various State departments have had widely different systems for providing transportation. In many cases State employees were permitted to keep State-owned automobiles at their homes and use them freely while off duty, the State meeting all the expense of fuel and upkeep. Other employees received flat monthly rates, sometimes as high as $50 a month, to pay for upkeep of their automobiles. Some were permitted to fill their fuel tanks at State garages while others carried courtesy cards permitting them to purchase fuel and charge it to the State.

Most of these privileges will disappear under the new system which went into effect yesterday. All State-owned vehicles hereafter must be garaged at State garages overnight and during week ends. All gasoline for the vehicles must be obtained from State garages.

To handle the system, an automotive pool has been set up under G. Merlyn O'Keefe as co-ordinator of automotive equipment. A flat rate of five cents a mile will be charged each State department for each of its operating vehicles. For this fee, the pool will provide fuel and repairs.

During the past year, when the system was applied only to the Department of Public Works, an estimated saving of 146,000 gallons of gasoline was achieved, Mr. Ryan says. Part of the saving came about under a system of checking the gasoline mileage of each vehicle. Some automobiles were found to be consuming a gallon of gasoline for every two to five miles. They were called in for repairs immediately when the high consumption was noted.

Transport Crisis

The Rhode Island Council of War Agencies, concerned over a threatening transportation crisis in months to come, has called a meeting of industrial representatives for next week to work out better methods for sharing rides and reducing necessary mileage of war workers.

Some members of the council feel the situation is so serious attempts should be made for exchanging war workers between plants to reduce total mileage traveled. Plans also are to be worked out for increasing the number of share riders.

Governor McGrath has mailed invitations to general managers of the larger war plants in the State to attend the meeting.

Pleasure Driving

Violations of the pleasure driving ban have become so widespread this week that Christopher Del Sesto, Rhode Island director of the OPA, has announced many of his inspectors have been withdrawn from other work and assigned to check up on automobiles at beaches, cafes, golf clubs and theaters.

A State-wide informal survey last week end by local newspapers revealed hundreds of automobiles parked openly at beaches and other pleasure spots. In most places the violations were reported more widespread than at any time since the pleasure driving ban went into effect.

All the policing work in Rhode Island under the pleasure driving bane is being done by OPA's small staff of inspectors. Local police forces have not been called upon to help enforce the ban in this State as they have been elsewhere.

Bay State Private Takes 5 Prisoners

AT THE SICILIAN FRONT, July 10. Delayed. (AP)—Hundreds of Italian prisoners came forward today to surrender to the American soldiers of this weary battalion.

One outfit got its first three when it stumbled upon a cleverly concealed machine-gun nest. The Italians ran out and surrendered without firing a shot. They said they had been waiting for the Americans to come for a month.

Private Ralph Christofoni, of 37 Canton Street, Fitchburg, Mass., brought in five.

Writers' Meeting Dates Are Changed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., July 16—Both to discourage week-end travel and to facilitate registration, dates for the sixth annual session of the Writers' Conference at the University of New Hampshire have been shifted so that it will now be held from Aug. 2 to Aug. 13, it was announced by Prof. Carroll S. Towle, director of the conference.

Registration will not start until Monday afternoon at 2:30. Attending writers and members of the conference staff will get together for the first time that evening. The work of the conference, which includes lectures on writing and marketing of all types of manuscripts including radio, consultations on contributions submitted by visitors, and round-table discussions, will begin on Tuesday morning and continue through Sunday afternoon, Aug. 13.

Robert P. Tristram Coffin, poet; David Woodbury, author of "The Glass Giant of Palomar" and other scientific nonfiction; Margaret Widdemer, Barbara Frost, and James Connolly are a few of the members of the staff for whom the 1943 meeting is a return visit.

The conference is being continued this year despite wartime difficulties because of the increase in publications resulting from critical w ork done at former sessions and because of growing interest in the conference itself.

No Longer May It Wave

Official United States Navy

Rising Sun Flag Set at Guadalcanal

Lieut. Pauline E. Madden, U. S. M. C. R., in charge of procurement, First Naval District, shows a Japanese flag captured on Guadalcanal Aug. 7, 1942, to Sergeant Eleanor P. Conry of Newton. This flag, captured by a friend, Capt. John I. Fitzgerald, Jr., 1st Amphibian Tractor Battalion, 1st Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force, was sent home to his mother, Mrs. John I. Fitzgerald of Boston.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P," "Q," and "R" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

Canned Goods — Aug. 7 — Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid will expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—July 21—Stamp No. 21, now good for one pound, expires on this date.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11. Coffee is expected to come off the ration list at this time.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for three gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Fortress to Roar Over Cambridge To Aid Its Bond Drive

To remind Cambridge residents of the goal in their $450,000 war bond drive, a Flying Fortress will circle over the city tomorrow afternoon. This plane, the type they hope to have the city's name on, will call attention also to the Flying Fortress Festival to be held at the Rindge Technical School tomorrow under the auspices of the local Women's War Savings Staff.

Supper at 5:15 will open the gala proceedings. Gloria Swanson, of stage and screen fame, will be among the evening's entertainers, and John Stanley, radio announcer, will act as Master of Ceremonies. The program includes a show written and staged by Cambridge residents, followed by dancing.

The Coast Guard Port of Boston band will furnish the music, with Chief John Jacobson directing and soloist John Joyce singing. Stamps and bonds are the price of participation, plus 65 cents a plate to defray the expense of the supper.

Frank W. Martin

Frank W. Martin of Arlington, Mass., who passed on Wednesday, headed his own diploma engrossing firm, the Martin Diploma Company of Boston, which was internationally known.

An engrosser who performed pen and brush work on both sheepskin and vellum, Mr. Martin had done work for three Presidents of the United States, all the New England Governors of his time, and Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany. He was said to have been the only American penman whose work was displayed in the Vatican. He had served for 30 years as engrosser of diplomas for Harvard University.

A native of Ashland, Maine, Mr. Martin was graduated from Zanerian College, a penmanship school in Columbus, Ohio. He also taught in Gray's Business College, Portland, Maine; Burdett College in Boston, and in the Swampscott schools. He was a member of the Boston Rotary Club, St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and Park Street Church in Boston.

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Axis Collapse Impending in Sicily?

Continued from Page 1

nounced that the Allies have captured more than 20,000 prisoners.

With the immediate prize of Catania, half way up the east coast, near at hand, the veterans of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery were also said by the communiqué from Allied Headquarters to have "made further progress against German troops who desperately contested every inch of the ground."

The Rome Radio, in a broadcast recorded in London, said "the real and true decision for the island will be reached in a new battle which has already virtually started in the Catania Plain."

"Severe losses were inflicted upon the enemy" by the American Seventh Army of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., which "advanced several miles across difficult hill country and captured further important positions," the Allied communiqué added.

Although the Headquarters bulletin said the "speed of the advance is very satisfactory" it called attention to the limiting factor of Allied transport and supporting weapons at this stage of the operations.

Armored Division Held in Reserve

The reorganized Hermann Göring Tank Division of the Germans had suffered heavy losses in attempting to oppose the British push toward Catania, Headquarters reports said, but the German 15th Armored Division was known to be in reserve.

However, observers expressed the opinion that the enemy, with only limited and doubtful forces at his disposal, had staked most of his resources in this effort to hold the Allies south of Catania and that his defenses were disintegrating.

They expressed confidence that with "an appreciable number of tanks" already in Sicily the Allies would be able to deal satisfactorily with any counterattack the enemy might mount.

In addition, it was said Allied air-borne and sea-borne reinforcements were still arriving and strong naval forces continued to support the British right flank from the sea.

In their latest action, Allied warships again shelled Catania, and a destroyer accounted for another enemy motor torpedo boat.

The 13 additional listed as captured include several already known to be in Allied hands. They were:

Canicattini, Comiso, Biscari, Canicatti, Bagni, Vizzini, Vittoria, Niscemi, Campobello, Palma di Montechiaro, Sortino, Modica, and Riesi.

Canicatti, Niscemi, Bagni, Vizzini, Vittoria, Campobello and Palma di Montechiaro were captured in the American sector of the front.

The taking of Vizzini put General Patton's men astride the central highway connecting the Axis' eastern and western fronts. Vizzini is on the slopes of the Iblei Mountains and about 25 miles west of Augusta.

Niscemi is only about nine miles from Caltagirone on the same highway and is southwest of Vizzini.

Canicatti is 15 miles northeast of Agrigento, on the extreme western flank and about 13 miles inland.

Vittoria is on the coastal railway and a few miles due west of Comiso, already reported captured.

Biscari is about six miles inland and east of Gela.

Campobello is to the rear of the American western front at Naro and Canicatti.

Sortino and Canicattini are on the Eighth Army front. Sortino is about 12 miles southwest of Augusta, and Canicattini is about the same distance west of Syracuse.

Americans Capture 15,992 Prisoners

The American Seventh Army, in fanning out over a deepening expanse of its long coastal strip, had captured 15,992 prisoners.

Meanwhile the overpowering air strength of the Allies was thrown afresh into a series of blows, both at the Italian mainland and Sicily itself.

An assault in the last 24 hours on Naples, comparable to the previous day's strike at Messina, turned a two-mile-long, mile-wide waterfront area of the biggest Italian port city into a smoking inferno.

An ammunition train exploded and docks, warehouses, and locomotives burned furiously, and smoke hung in the air to a height of 20,000 feet after the arsenal was hit.

This was after bombers hit the port on the night of July 14, attacking airdromes, docks, and railway facilities, and after unescorted Flying Fortresses had continued the assault by daylight.

Palermo docks also were severely pounded by medium bombers during the day, and Paterno, a focal point of enemy communications, came in for a heavy blow by night.

Meanwhile, approximately 70 Liberators from the Middle East were said in a United States communiqué to have "made a flaming shambles of the main and two satellite" airfields at Foggia on the spur of the Italian boot.

Flying in three waves, the Liberators dropped nearly 400,000 pounds of high explosives, fragmentation, and incendiary bombs, covering parts of the main airfield with bursts, and burning at least 30 planes at all three airdromes.

The Liberators also started huge fires in wooded areas.

Four-engined RAF Halifaxes from the Middle East continued the assault on Messina, finding fires still raging that had been set in the previous 24 hours.

In a steady attrition of enemy shipping, Allied planes torpedoed a large merchant ship off north coast of Sardinia, and severely damaged at least three others.

Meanwhile, a delayed dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent John Moroso III disclosed that some of the American shock troops who went ashore on the Sicilian beaches were green soldiers who had gone directly to Sicily from the United States, without a preliminary pause in North Africa. In spite of extremely bad weather and determined Axis resistance at the point at which they landed, the rookie troops gave an excellent account of themeselves, Mr. Moroso said.

Aerial photographs showed that an ammunition train had exploded in the Messina port area. Docks, warehouses, and locomotive sheds still were seen burning furiously on the neck of land that sticks out within three miles of the Italian peninsula.

"You get the impression that the whole of Sicily is slowly burning up," said a crewman of an American medium bomber, one of hundreds that swept the island from dawn to dusk. "Targets are becoming scarcer by the hour."

It was officially announced that enemy aerial resistance was decreasing. "Very few enemy aircraft were seen during the day and few attempted to fight, although our fighters and bombers flew back and forth at will, strafing transport and communications," an announcement said.

Business Messages To Africa Permitted

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 16

The Government announced that the ban on commercial communication with French North Africa and French West Africa had been lifted, effective today, both by the United States and Great Britain.

Wartime censorship of communications will continue.

Russia:

Nazis Hurled Back In Orel Sector

Moscow dispatches said the Russians struck fresh blows at the Germans from points 37 miles north and 25 miles east of Orel, sending elements of 10 Nazi divisions reeling back and scattered in rain-soaked forests and fields.

Other Red divisions whittled down the minor German gains in the Belgorod bulge some 165 miles to the south and repulsed all fresh enemy attacks which continued at a furious pace, dispatches said.

The German communiqué persisted in calling the Russian offensive north and east of Orel "relief attacks," but said the drive was on a 90-mile front between Orel and Sukninichi. The Berlin radiocast said 530 tanks and 49 planes were destroyed there on July 15. The Nazi Command asserted that their Army made additional gains north of Belgorod and encircled a strong group. Russian counterattacks were said to have weakened.

In a special communiqué announcing the counteroffensive launched three days ago, the Russians said their swift thrusts north and east of Orel, 200 miles south of Moscow, had resulted in a 28-mile advance that recaptured 110 towns, killed more than 12,000 Germans, and destroyed 109 Nazi tanks, 294 planes, and 47 guns, besides capturing piles of supplies.

The special bulletin said the column attacking from the north of Orel had penetrated 28 miles into the German line to within 18 miles of the Orel-Bryansk railway and the other column driving from the east had pushed ahead 15 miles on an 18-mile front to within 28 miles of the city.

In the Belgorod area at the southern end of the active front, where the Nazis registered minor gains at the start of their offensive on July 5, the Russians said the Germans threw more men and tanks into the fighting in a renewed effort to crack the Red Army's defenses but declared the attacks had been repulsed.

The Russians said their counter-offensive began at dawn with a heavy artillery barrage and that German defenses in the Orel sector had been broken at several points by 2 p. m.

Infantry, supported by tanks and planes, then surged into the breaches, routing 10 Nazi divisions in three days of savage fighting.

In attacking the Orel sector, the Russians drove on a strongly defended position behind the German lines.

Pravda, Communist Party organ, pointed out that the Nazis have spent a year and a half fortifying the area, which was used as the springboard for their seemingly short-lived 1943 offensive.

The break-through at Orel was interpreted by some foreign military observers in Moscow as the end of Hitler's last all-out attempt to defeat Russia.

They said there was no question the Germans had hurled the most powerful weight of armor and men they could spare at the Russians in this summer's campaign.

Commenting on the Russian counteroffensive in a broadcast recorded in London, M. Viktorov, a Moscow commentator, declared that Hitler has been forced to fight on two fronts. In his acknowledgement of the Allied successes in Sicily, the commentator said that "Hitler's latest gamble has been foiled. His failure is all the more conspicuous as his main forces are on the Soviet-German fronts."

South Pacific:

Fall of Mubo Opens Way to Salamaua

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific said the seizure of Mubo, made possible by a highly secretive operation involving infiltration behind the Japanese hill positions in the jungles of Northeast New Guinea, opened the way for an advance upon the enemy air base of Salamaua, less than 12 miles to the north.

The air victory, scored over Rendova Island, not far from the scene of the land fighting for possession of the enemy air base on Munda, was described as one of the greatest ever fought in that area. Only three of our fighters were lost as they piled into a formation of 27 medium bombers and between 50 and 60 Zeros.

There was victory news from Munda itself, with our jungle fighters reported stealthily advancing on that key base in the Central Solomons. Once the Japanese tried a counterattack. It was thrown back.

The Americans were outnumbered in the Rendova air battle, but decidedly not outgunned. We shot down more enemy planes than we put in the air to give them battle.

Over New Georgia and Rendova more than 260 Japanese planes have been shot down as against 50 of our planes. Many of our pilots were saved.

Communiqué reports lacked detail on the drive for the Munda air base, but it contained suggestions that considerable fighting still lies ahead. One indication was a heavy plane attack on enemy positions at Bairoko, above Munda on the Kua Guf. This makes clear the enemy garrison still is holding out there.

The communiqué told of heavy enemy resistance at Munda. Apparently we either are attempting to break through or are near the perimeter of the defense which the Japanese set up to hold that base. These include fox holes and log bunkers.

MacArthur Reports Capture of Mubo

"The Mubo bastion has been captured," a special communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported.

"United States forces, after landing and consolidating a beachhead at Nassau Bay on June 30, moved inland up the valley of the Bitoi River, effecting a junction with Australia units in Buigap Creek at dusk on July 10.

"This move effected in complete secrecy operated to cut the enemy's line of communication between Mubo and Salamaua and isolate his garrisons on Observation and Green Hills.

"Following his enveloping move and in co-ordination with attacks on elements in the rear areas, Australian forces attacked from Lababia Ridge and Garrison Hill and destroyed enemy defenses on Observation Hill, the Pimple, and Greens Hill.

"Our ground forces have now cleared the Mubo area of all organized enemy resistance and are pressing on to Koiatum. Approximately 950 enemy troops were destroyed. Our losses were light."

The capture of Mubo eliminated a strong point only 12 miles from Salamaua. Since the fall of the Papuan Peninsula of Southeast New Guinea, Allied jungle fighters had been infiltrating from the south until they held ridge tops overlooking Mubo in the spring.

But the Japanese, entrenched on hills overlooking the jungle track between Mubo and Salamaua, turned the war there into a stalemate until a landing was made by our forces east of Mubo at Nassau Bay on the coast below Salamaua. These invaders then cut over and behind the enemy's Mubo positions while Australians continued to pose a menace from the front.

Continent:

French Truck Plant Bombed by RAF

Halifax bombers of the RAF attacked the Peugeot Motor Vehicle Works at Montbeliard in Northern France on the night of July 15, the British Air Ministry announced, and Lancasters swung across the Alps to pummel targets in Northern Italy.

The Peugeot plant produces two-ton trucks and the output was second only to that of the Renault plant before the latter was flattened by air attack.

The plant is reported to turn out between 6,000 and 8,000 trucks a year and employs 10,000 men.

Montbeliard is located about 10 miles south of Belfort in Eastern France, near the Swiss border, and the German Radio said in a broadcast that the raiders had violated Swiss territory.

In Italy, the Lancasters blasted an electric transformer and switching stations, the announcement said, but the site of the attack was not given.

Auxiliary raids by RAF intruders on airfields and railways in Germany, France, and the Low Countries also were reported.

Seven bombers were listed as missing. One enemy plane was shot down.

Allies Drive on Salamaua

By a Staff Artist

Battle Lines in New Guinea

Arrow shows how Australian and American troops are moving toward the important Japanese New Guinea base of Salamaua after capturing the heavily fortified Mubo outpost. Mubo was taken in a well-planned campaign in which the Americans moving in from Nassau Bay and the Australians moving up from Wau joined forces in the jungle north of the base and cut off its communications.

Two New War Zones Fixed by Mussolini

By the Associated Press

New York, July 16

Premier Mussolini has declared "two more war zones in Southern Italy," the British Radio said July 15, quoting a German broadcast.

"The order affects the Provinces of Campania, of which Naples is the Capital, and Lucania," added the broadcast, recorded by CBS.

There is no modern Italian Province of Lucania, but the so-called District of Lucania lies across the instep of the Italian boot, extending from the Tyrrhenian Sea to the Gulf of Taranto and taking in most of Basilicata Province.

Dutch Are Warned Of 'Fake' Invasion Planned by Nazis

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—The free Netherlands station Radio Orange warned the Dutch people last night that the Germans are planning to stage a fake invasion of the Netherlands coast in order to trick patriots into exposing themselves.

"The intention seems to be," said the broadcast as reported by the Netherlands News Agency Aneta, "that the Germans will undertake faked landings on the Netherlands coast. Apart from that they would drop German parachutists dressed in British uniforms.

"The grand idea is that Dutchmen would go into the streets thinking that the day of liberation had come. The Germans believe they would probably take their arms with them. Therefore, together with the faked landings and dropping of parachute troops, raids and searches in the streets will take place."

The Allies have frequently warned the peoples of the Nazi-occupied countries to be alert for such false alarms, most recently in the case of the invasion of Sicily, when the people of France were so warned by General Eisenhower.

No Axis Plane Shadows Sky Above Sicily

Continued from Page 1

is easy to understand. During the past three days, American bombers operating from the Middle East over Sicily and Calabria have dropped nearly 750 tons of bombs on the small target areas. This bomb weight compares favorably with that dropped in some of the the medium-sized British raids over the Ruhr. What is more, since these raids took place during daylight and the pilots were not handicapped by enemy fighters, the bomb loads were dropped with great accuracy and supposedly did great damage.

In view of the fact that every bomb dropped reduced Axis ability to defend the Sicilian outpost against the Allies' first attack on the European "fortress," it seems undeniable that Axis inability to oppose these raids indicates how desperately short of planes the enemy has become.

Further evidence of Axis air weakness has just been received here from a person aboard an Allied supply ship forming part of a convoy going through the Mediterranean. He says that during his slow trip to Cape Passero, his stay at Sicily during unloading, and his return to Malta, he never saw a single Axis plane—bomber, fighter, or reconnaissance. He says this lack of Axis patrols undoubtedly contributed to the complete surprise with which the Allied attack was launched—at least in the southeastern corner of the island.

To persons familiar with the supposed efficiency of the German High Command, the greatest indication of the extent to which the Axis is suffering from a shortage of planes is that not a single enemy reconnaissance plane was seen to fly over the vast Cape Passero landing operations despite the fact the Axis must have been in utmost anxiety regarding the size and strength of this attack. It is not unreasonable to suppose that with even a handful of planes at his disposal, the enemy would have sent at least one over in an attempt to assess the situation.

"We did hear of one Messerschmitt having been reported over Syracuse on the morning of the landing, but we don't know if it's true," our informant stated. One single Messerschmitt!

Against this Axis inactivity can be placed eyewitness reports of extraordinary activity at Malta. Airfields there were said to present an exhilarating sight, with Spitfires taking off for and returning from Sicily like a great shuttle service operating at top speed. Airdrome attendants are described as working with a will and enthusiasm to keep as many planes as possible in the air. Evidence that they did a good job of it is given this informant, who says that at the crack of dawn on the day of attack, Spitfires filled the air above the attacking convoys in guard against an enemy assault which never came.

Bases in Sicily Used In Allied Air Blitz

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, North AFRICA, July 15, Delayed—The Allied "round-the-clock" air blitz on Axis communications and installations in Sicily is maintaining its intensity as use is made of the captured airfields on the island, of which at least six have been taken already, as well as one valuable seaplane base.

The most important of these is Comso, for many months past a favored Italian bomber station, but latterly used for fighters.

It has a concrete runway, hangars, stores for explosives, barracks and workshops which had more than 600 tons of bombs cascaded on them between July 1 and 9.

Other fields announced in Allied hands are Pachino, Biscari, Licata, Gela Farello, Gela and Ponte Olivo. The captured seaplane base is Syracuse.

Heavy Axis Losses

On July 13 and 14 nine Axis planes were shot down against three Allied, and this brings Axis total losses to 161 against 58 since the eve of Allied landings on July 9. Since June 1 the Axis lost 284 aircraft over Sicily, the Allies 121.

The enormous strain to which the outnumbered Luftwaffe and Regia Aeronautica have been subjected the past fortnight is shown by the fact that on four days of this period they lost more than 40 planes while the Allied strategic and tactical coastal forces which sent them crashing down lost less than 15.

On July 4 the totals were 44 against 13; on July 5, it was 42 against 12; on July 11, the score was 45 against 9; and on July 13, the totals were 42 against 7.

The only days in favor of Axis fliers were July 6, when they lost three against five, July 8, when they lost eight against nine, and July 10, when the score was 22 against 28. The last was the opening day of land fighting, and most of the Allied losses were caused by gunfire while the airmen were engaged in low-level strafing.

Advantage With Allies

The Axis air forces are being driven rapidly into a position far less favorable for putting protection over the immediate combat zone than Allied airmen operating from Malta, Pantelleria, and North Africa.

The remaining bases of the Axis on the northwest coastal plains of the island—notably Palermo, Milo, Castelvatrano, and Sciacca—are being progressively neutralized, and in any case are farther from the scene of battle than Malta. These bases are under attack from Pantelleria and Tunisia.

Securing of airfields in Sicily promises that the Allied land forces will have fighter protection close at hand as the area of fighting moves farther north toward the Italian mainland, where the Axis has many bases.

The Gerbini airfields near Catania on the southeast coast can possibly be regarded as untenable much longer for the enemy.

By bringing up replacements to the Sicilian airfields the Allies can expect to maintain present sky control until and after Sicily is entirely in their hands, constituting an invasion base right at Italy's doorstep.

Italians Lack Modern Guns, Yanks Find in Sicily Attack

Continued from Page 1

regular civil service. This made for a fantastic duplication of effort, maladministration, and corruption. Second, in the Fascist set-up, every man was complete boss to those below him and complete slave to those above.

Therefore, everybody played his own game and there was no cooperation or integration of the national effort.

Our officers haven't seen a decent Italian gun yet. The Italians are good mechanics and brave soldiers, but go into battle in tanks that are literal traps. One hit and they burst into flames.

Italian Tanks

The Italian started the war with tanks known as Fiat 3000B, first designed in 1918. They also have French R35's, a tolerable enough light tank. But they weren't good enough against the Germans in 1940 and they are virtually useless now.

One reason for this lack of adequate production was the unwillingness of the Fascist industrialists to retool their plants. Corruption was rife in all aspects of civil and economic life. Nobody would do anything with an eye to political favor. Front-line reports continue to emphasize the bad feeling between the Germans and the Italians. The Italians despise the Germans who helped bring them this tragedy and the Nazis have nothing but contempt for their dilapidated "allies."

Quantities of anti-German leaflets issued by the Italians have been picked up by our troops in various areas.

General Freyberg To See President

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard C. Freyberg, commander of the New Zealand Division attached to the British Eighth Army, has arrived on the West Coast en route to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt and high-ranking Army officials, the New Zealand Legation reported last night.

The Legation said that General Freyberg, who has spent the past four weeks conferring with the New Zealand Government, would be met here today by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff. Presumably, he will rejoin his Division after his conferences here.

Sergeant's Valorous Flight Wins Congressional Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AT A FLYING FORTRESS FIELD SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, July 16—The Congressional Medal of Honor—America's highest award for valor—was presented yesterday by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, to Staff Sergeant Maynard Smith of Caro, Mich., in an impressive ceremony of the Eighth Air Force, attended by high United States military officials.

Sergeant Smith is the second man in the European theater of operations to be so honored in World War II, but the first soldier to survive to wear the award, which entitles him to salutes from every officer and man in the United States Army from four-star Generals down.

Words of commendation came from Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General in the European theater of operations, and Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commanding General of the Eighth Air Force, who expressed the hope that Sergeant Smith's mother in America was listening in.

Saluted by Colleagues

As military officials congratulated Sergeant Smith, a formation of Flying Fortresses roared overhead in salute to this United States Air Force gunner who in the words of his pilot performed "acts which, by the will of God didn't cost him his life . . . and was solely responsible for the safe return of the aircraft and the lives of everyone aboard."

Sergeant Smith's valorous feats on May 1 when he went aloft on his first combat mission to bomb German U-boat pens at St. Nazaire, France, were recounted today.

After his ship was attacked and three veteran crew members bailed out Sergeant Smith was left to fight single handed a 1½ hour battle against flames in the plane—first with extinguishers, then with water, and finally with his own hands. He threw combustible materials out through holes burnt in the Fortress.

"I Was Doing My Job"

Then he abandoned his parachutes which had already stopped a three caliber bullet so he could more easily move about. Meanwhile he succeeded in administering first aid to the badly wounded tail gunner and to the men in two gun stations.

By his heroic work he unquestionably saved the lives of the ship's crew—pilot, co-pilot, bombardier, nose gunner, top turret gunner, and tail gunner as well as his own.

Since his Congressional Medal winning performance Sergeant Smith has taken part in four more combat missions and shot down a Focke-Wulf. In describing his part in these missions his usual remark as in the case of the St. Nazaire raid is, "I was doing my job."

'Tops' on First Raid

Associated Press Radiophoto

Sergeant Wins Nation's Highest Award for Valor

In the presence of high Army officers, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson (right) pins the blue ribbon bearing the Congressional Medal of Honor—highest United States award for valor—around the neck of Sergeant Maynard H. Smith of Caro, Mich., who is credited officially with saving six crewmates on his first Flying Fortress raid. After three of his comrades had bailed out, he single-handedly beat out flames which enveloped the bomber as it limped home after a raid on St. Nazaire, France. Sergeant Smith is the first to receive the medal in the European theater of operations except for one posthumous award. This picture was radioed to New York from London.

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Japanese Lose Mubo, Salamaua Outpost

Continued from Page 1

dead have been counted and many more are likely to be lying in the jungle.

Liquidation of the Japanese at Mubo is one step forward in the Allied insistent advance toward Huon Gulf ports which must be the next objectives.

But it mustn't be considered that this recent success in any way lays Salamaua itself open to immediate capture.

Mubo Only an Outpost

Mubo was only an outpost, though the Japanese thought it was a sufficiently important one to hold doggedly for several months with what is estimated at about 1,500 men.

Its main importance lay in the fact that it was astride the only good track leading to Salamaua from Wau. As this New Guinea warfare is primarily a battle for jungle trails its function as a road block was tactically first class.

The length of time required for Mubo's capture is a measure of the logistic problems involved in this jungle fighting. Until some other supply route was opened Australian troops were largely dependent upon air transport from Port Moresby to Wau and then a narrow tortuous trail that led from Wau to the front. Because of this the numbers of the forces the Allies were enabled to keep in the field were strictly limited.

The natural physical difficulties of this tenuous supply line between the base and forward areas was further complicated by the weather which for days at a time prevented planes from landing on the Wau drome.

It was war on a shoestring for the Australian troops who have been fighting here for nearly six months and putting up a highly successful continuous bluff which has kept the Japanese guessing.

The Nassau Bay landing changed the whole complexion of this campaign. It opened another supply route, a difficult one certainly but one capable of handling more and heavier traffic and with very much shorter land haul than from Wau to forward areas. It also brought to the scene fresh troops to reinforce the Australians.

The day's communiqué states that Allied forces are now pushing on toward Komiatum, for many months the main staging post between Salamaua and Mubo.

Speedy Capture Unlikely

Komiatum itself now loses much of its previous strategic importance and with Australian patrols from the west pressing against the supply line from Salamaua it is possible that the Japanese may not do more than put up brief resistance before falling back on to Salamaua's perimeter defenses.

No one looks forward to any speedy capture of Salamaua, although recent successes have inevitably sealed its ultimate fate. Once again supply problems step into the picture.

From Mubo northward the track is at best a pack trail winding through dense jungle, climbing mountain spurs, and crossing rivers. It is far from the highway along which artillery and heavy equipment can be rushed for an assault on Salamaua.

Meanwhile over on the right flank of this thousand mile front the communiqué reports that the struggle for the Munda airfield has grown in intensity.

It is now two weeks since the landings at Rendova were made and 10 days since American troops gained a beachhead near Bairoko and Munda on New Georgia Island.

On the face of it the progress may seem slow, but as yet there isn't sufficient evidence to go upon to form an accurate opinion as to whether this is so or not. The Buna campaign showed a tendency on the American side to rely too heavily upon equipment and mechanics to do the job which in this kind of country can only fundamentally be done by old-fashioned methods of direct assault.

Whether this same tendency still prevails at Munda isn't known, but such might account for the apparent slow progress so far made against an enemy who is, from all reports, outnumbered in men and equipment.

While nearly 1,300 Allied bomber sorties have plastered enemy targets over the past two weeks the enemy has only been able to riposte with about 650 bomber and fighter sorties.

In the process of this aerial war the Japanese have lost 286 planes, with another 12 probables, against the Allied total of 58.

In addition the enemy has lost three light cruisers and nine destroyers for certain, with another light cruiser and four destroyers perhaps sunk and certainly damaged. Allied losses have been one cruiser and two destroyers.

At this rate the Japanese tenure of their forward bases defending Rabaul in New Guinea and the Solomons is a highly expensive game which they will find it increasingly difficult to keep up in face of the steadily improving strategic position of the Allies.

Ring Slowly Closes On Japan Proper

By the Associated Press

Honolulu, July 16

Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Commander of the Hawaiian Department, declares "the Pacific has undergone in the last few months an extraordinary development.

"At present, the offensive has been grabbed by us from the Japanese," he told the Chamber of Commerce. "Instead of being on the receiving end, we now are on the giving end, hammering the defensive perimeter. Slowly, surely the center of gravity of operations is moving north and northwest toward Japan with the idea of depriving her of her air bases."

You Can Still Cruise on The Great Lakes

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Great Lakes cruises are becoming so popular among American vacationists this year that the Georgia Bay Line has changed its sailing schedules in order to provide longer sightseeing periods at the various ports of call.

The North American, after leaving Chicago, now makes a four-hour stop in the early evening at Mackinac Island each Sunday on its eastern sailing, instead of the previous two-hour stop in late afternoon, and on the return trip makes the second stop at this island in the early afternoon instead of just before luncheon.

The stop of this ship at Midland, Ontario, Canada, this year is in late afternoon instead of in the morning as in previous years. The stop at Buffalo has been increased to seven and three-quarters hours, starting just before noon instead of early in the morning.

Longer stops at Chicago and Buffalo enable cruise passengers to do shopping, sight-seeing, visit friends or even attend a motion picture show.

Cavern to Open

Mammoth Cave National Park, largest of the world-known caverns of 50,000 acres, located in central Kentucky, will remain open with regular summer services this year. The reservation, ranking with Yosemite and Yellowstone for more than 100 years, was officially opened under the National Park Service last August. Within a comfortable day coach ride for more than 75,000,000 Americans and within a lesser ride from 26 major military camps and forts in 10 states, the Park offers numerous recreation facilities for servicemen, visiting relatives, and war-essential travelers.

Vermont's Long Trail

There's no restrictions on walking and Vermont's Long Trail this year is feeling the tramp of thousands of feet as vacationists "see the sights" on foot. This footpath along the tops of the Green Mountains leads to commanding elevations, through lush valleys and into thick forest areas. While never far from civilization, only a few miles on either side of the trail, there is a wealth of wild life, unusual flora and points of geological interest. It is a case of exploring, carrying food and bedding as only at intervals of several day's hike are supplies to be procured. The Trail skirts cliffs and there is no necessity for hazardous mountain climbing. Experienced hikers have covered the entire 260 odd miles in three weeks but a month or more is the average time required. There are cabins or leantos at intervals convenient for each day's hike. Water supplies are marked and usually are convenient to the shelters. The best time to hike is after mid-July. The Trail is marked and is minutely described in a guide book which can be purchased from the Green Mountain Club in Rutland, Vt.

Canada's Troops Get High Credit in Sicily

OTTAWA, July 16 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons yesterday he had appealed to President Roosevelt last week to see that Canadians were mentioned in early communiqués on the Sicily invasion.

The Prime Minister said Mr. Roosevelt had agreed and said he would see that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief, made mention of Canadians.

Mr. King said htat before the attack was announced early Saturday morning he had been informed of planned announcements of the action which spoke of "an Anglo-American force," without mention of the Canadians.

The Canadian First Division is engaged in the Sicilian battle.

The initial announcement had, in fact, mentioned such an Anglo-American force, and the first mention of Canadian participation came from United States headquarters.

"I am going to keep all the military secrets I can, but I am to regard the Canadian forces services as on a par with those of Britain and the United States," said Mr. King, amid applause from the House.

Definite Shift in Tide of War Apparent on Eastern Front

Continued from Page 1

tions posed at the beginning are, therefore:

1. Can the Germans renew the attack? I don't think so, but I hope they do. We shall then be back where we were in August of 1918.

2. Can the Russians counterattack in strength? They apparently are doing so, because they have repulsed the Germans mainly by the use of mine fields, antitank artillery, and their tank busters. Most of the Russian armor still is intact.

3. Are the Russian communiqués true? I am a little skeptical of losses other than those that have been counted in prisoner's cages, in salvage dumps, or on the actual ground where they occurred. The side which defends usually has little opportunity for occupying the ground on which the casualties have happened; so its estimates must be largely guesswork. But if the German tactics have been on the lines suggested here, their losses must have been astronomical and the reported destruction of nearly 3,000 of the 4,000 tanks employed may not be very wide of the mark.

4. What have the Russian losses been? That is just what the Germans would like to know. But defending against the type of attack I have tried to indicate must have been far less expensive than attacking.

In short, the situation is extremely satisfactory.

Gunner Teaches the General

AT SEA WITH U. S. TASK FORCE ENROUTE TO SICILY, July 6 Delayed (AP)—Taking the air on the top deck were two of America's famous warriors, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Commander of the American Seventh Army, and Vice-Admiral H. K. Hewitt, United States Naval Commander in the African Theater.

Admiral Hewitt watched, pleased as a father, as Gunner's Mate James Meadows of Mount Hope, W. Va., showed a group of soldiers how to load and operate a 20-millimeter antiaircraft cannon.

The young seaman swung the cannon like a popgun while the sweating soldiers loaded and removed magazines.

"You've less than 10 seconds of fire in each of those magazines," he told them, "so you got to keep hopping."

General Patton and other Army officers were so tickled they came over for a lecture too.

Young Meadows was proceeding with all the confidence of a college professor until he discovered who was among his audience.

"Boy they-they-they had me going for a minute," he stuttered as the officers left. "Ain't used to showing this gun off to men as important as "M-M-Mister Patton and those other generals.

"They'll have me s-s-stut-stuttering for a w-w-week."

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The Home Forum

"This sublime fortress"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE DAYS when time, money, and ingenuity are concentrated in ever greater intensity on the design and manufacture of every type of defensive and offensive weapon, it is well to pause and ask ourselves, Where does our sense of security rest?

The Psalmist under circumstances of danger and distress cried (Psalms 31:1-3): **"Deliver me in thy righteousness. . . . Be thou my strong rock, for an house of defence to save me."** With increasing spiritual conviction, as he became more and more conscious of the divine fact of safety he asserted, **"For thou art my rock and my fortress."** What quality of thought is it that enables men to live under the shadow of this Rock, in the shelter of this defense, safe and unafraid; to remain undismayed in the tumult of battle; untouched, unharmed, and undisturbed midst bursting bombs; unmoved by the loss of material possessions; steadfast and serene in all the changing scenes of disaster or of victory?

To David the need of correct thinking was keenly apparent. "Deliver me in thy righteousness," he prayed, recognizing, no doubt, that only as he attained spiritual understanding could he demonstrate moral and spiritual courage, and so preserve a true consciousness of Life. It is precisely in the true consciousness of Life, of right values and of right relationships, based upon an understanding of the one divine Principle, that men may seek and find permanent safety in individual and collective experience, even during the difficult and sometimes bitter happenings of these war years.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writing on the great need for protective prayer in the battle of life, instructs her students (Pulpit and Press, p. 2): **"Imagine yourselves in a poorly barricaded fort, fiercely besieged by the enemy. Would you rush forth single-handed to combat the foe? Nay, would you not rather strengthen your citadel by every means in your power, and remain within the walls for its defense?"** Then with deep spiritual significance, she adds: **"Likewise should we do as metaphysicians and Christian Scientists. The real house in which 'we live, and move, and have our being' is Spirit, God, the eternal harmony of infinite Soul. The enemy we confront would overthrow this sublime fortress, and it behooves us to defend our heritage."**

"This sublime fortress"! What an inspiring title for the citadel we are to defend! The task before each one of us today and every day is to learn to recognize, protect, and maintain our "sublime fortress." We must learn how "to defend our heritage," our divine selfhood, our spiritual identity and individuality—and not only our own but that of our neighbor also. The success, permanence, and value of our work are revealed in the universality of its scope. We must awaken more and more to see and demonstrate that we cannot claim an identification for ourselves which we do not accord to all. Jesus prayed for all his followers (John 17:21), **"That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us."** His office as Saviour made him redeemer not only of humanity but also of humanity's consciousness of itself, thus elevating the individual to a recognition of spiritual oneness with universal divine consciousness.

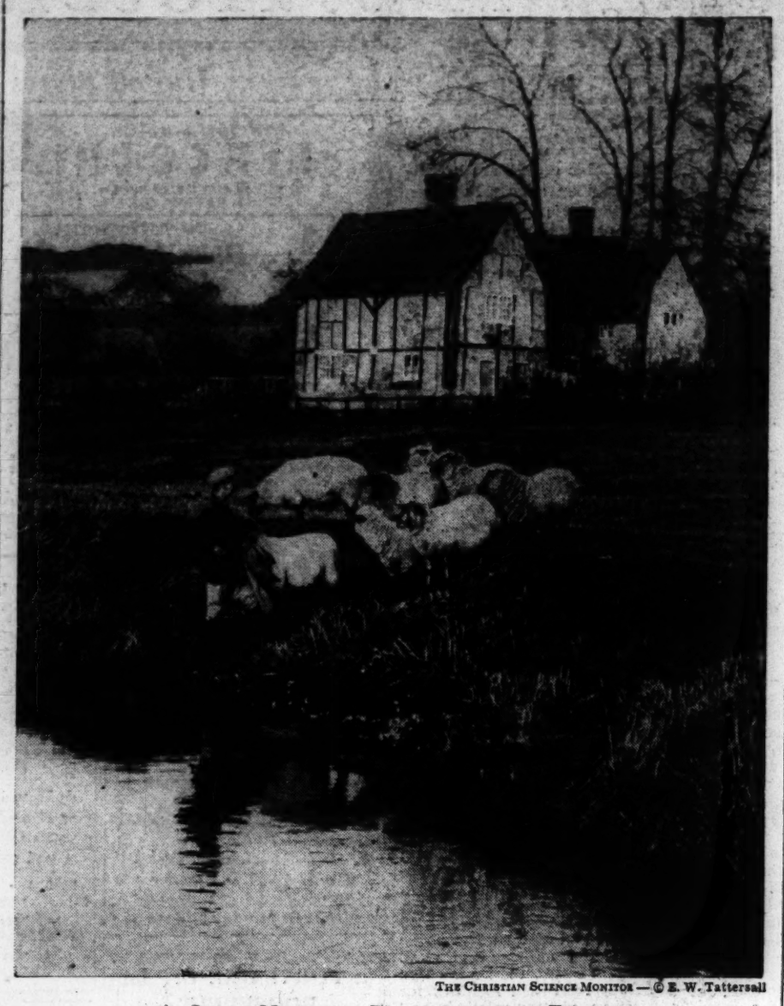
* * *

As the nature of the world conflict becomes better understood by the men and women of today, the impulse to lay down a human sense of life will be exalted; the human concept will be exchanged for conscious capacity to rise above danger, and divine power will be recognized and demonstrated in an ever greater degree. The futility of motives and aims such as launched this struggle upon humanity will become apparent, even to human thought, and the way will be prepared for the fulfillment of the prophecy (Isaiah 2:4), **"They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: . . . neither shall they learn war any more."**

In the kingdom of infinite Spirit where Christ Jesus abode and to which he has shown us the way, the indestructible nature of God's creation is revealed; the inexhaustible resources of divine Mind are seen and their ever-availability is cognized. In the realm of spiritual abundance men have unfettered access to all ideas as they apprehend them. All may partake of this spiritual security, share this divine wealth, and be infinitely enriched.

Of the consciousness of unity with God, Mrs. Eddy writes (Pulpit and Press, p. 3), **"Our surety is in our confidence that we are indeed dwellers in Truth and Love, man's eternal mansion. Such a heavenly assurance ends all warfare, and bids tumult cease, for the good fight we have waged is over, and divine Love gives us the true sense of victory."** To everyone the spiritual assurance promised in these prophetic words is of inestimable value, for "the true sense of victory" must carry with it an abiding conviction of the conquest of evil, and must include a consciousness of peace and security impregnable and unassailable, because rooted in omnipotence, "the eternal harmony of infinite Soul." This is man's "sublime fortress."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall

AT LITTLE MISSENDEN, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, ENGLAND

EACH OF ENGLAND'S COUNTIES has a character all its own. And there is no greater delight than to stay in one or the other of them long enough to find their character out. Some small thing may reveal it to you—the special high-pitched slant of the thatched roofs, as in Buckinghamshire, or the way the blond beech leaves stipple the woods with light in spring.

Buckinghamshire is a pastoral county and a county of poets. Milton, Gray, Hooker, Cowper, and Shelley, for instance, lived and wrote amongst its charming and varied scenery.

The northern part of the county has, from early times, been a rich grazing and pastoral land. In the southern part are the Chiltern Hills which abound in charming landscapes and attractive walks. Along the whole line of hills, there are widespreading views. It is an unspoilt country. There are no towns of importance in Buckinghamshire, with the exception of High Wycombe and Slough; but it abounds in picturesque villages, with heavily-thatched and whitewashed cottages, churches of architectural interest, and ancient manor houses. William Penn, Edmund Burke, Benjamin Disraeli, and Thomas Ellwood (whose excellent seventeenth-century autobiography is no less valuable than those of Pepys and Evelyn) all lived in Buckinghamshire. To all of them, the beauty of its beechwoods, unequalled anywhere, was known and the quiet of its willow-bordered streams. Hooker (1553-1600) may have thought out his celebrated work on Ecclesiastical Polity while tending sheep in the bleak pastures between Drayton Beauchamp and the Chiltern Hills.

"Denne stolte festning"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I DISSE DAGER da tid, penger og opfinnsomhet med stadig tiltagende styrke konsentrerer sig om konstruksjon og tilvirkning av alle slags typer av forsvars- og angrepsvåpen, gjør vi vel i å stanse og spørre oss selv: Hvad hviler vår følelse av sikkerhet på?

Salmisten utbrød i farens og nødens stund (Salme 31:2-4): "Frels mig ved din rettferdighet! . . . Vær mig et klippevern, en borg til å frelse mig!" Som han blev sig klarere og klarere bevisst at sikkerhet er en guddommelig kjensgjerning, forsikret han med voksende åndelig overbevisning: "For du er min klippe og min borg." Hvad slags tenkning er det som setter mennesker i stand til å leve i denne Klippes skygge, i ly av dette forsvar, trygg og uredd, til å forbli uforknytt midt under stridens larm, uberørt, uskadd og uforstyrret midt iblandt eksploderende bomber, uanfektet av tapet av materielle eiendeler, rolig og urokkelig i alle ulykkens eller seirens skiftende sener?

David så klart nødvendigheten av riktig tenkning. "Frels mig ved din rettferdighet," bad han; han var uten tvil på det rene med at det alene var ved å vinne større og større åndelig forståelse han kunde demonstrere moralsk og åndelig mot og således bevare en sann erkjennelse av Liv. Det er nettop i den sanne erkjennelse av Liv, av de rette verdier og det rette slektskapsforhold, basert på en forståelse av det ene og eneste guddommelige Prinsipp, at menneskene kan søke og finne vedvarende sikkerhet, individuelt og kollektivt, selv under disse krigsårenes vanskelige og undertiden bitre oplevelser.

Mary Baker Eddy, Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, fremholder hvor nødvendig beskyttende bønn er i livets kamp, og sier til sine elever (*Pulpit and Press*, s. 2): "Forestill eder at I er i en dårlig forskanset festning, under voldsom beleiring av fienden. Vilde I styrte ut alene for å bekjempe fienden? Nei, vilde I ikke heller forsterke eders borg med alle midler i eders makt og forbli innenfor dens murer for å forsvare den?" Med dyp åndelig betydningsfullhet tilføier hun så: "På samme måte skulde I bære eder ad som metafysikere og Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskapsmenn]. Det virkelige hus i hvilket 'vi lever og rører oss og er til', er And, Gud, den uendelige Sjels evige harmoni. Den fiende vi står overfor, vilde gjerne tilintetgjøre denne stolte festning, og det tilkommer oss å forsvare vår arv."

"Denne stolte festning"! Hvilket inspirerende navn for den borg vi har å forsvare! Det hverv hver enkelt av oss har å utføre idag og alle dager, er å lære å erkjenne, beskytte og vedlikeholde vår "stolte festning". Vi må lære hvorledes vi skal "forsvare vår arv", vårt guddommelige selv, vår åndelige identitet og individualitet—og ikke bare vår egen, men også vår nestes. Vårt arbeide vil vise sig å bringe gode resultater, å være av varighet og verdi, i samme mål som det er universelt i karakter. Vi må våkne mere og mere forat vi kan forstå og demonstrere at vi ikke for vårt eget vedkommende kan gjøre krav på en identifikasjon som vi ikke innrømmer alle. Jesus bad for alle sine efterfølgere (Johannes 17:21): "At de alle må være ett, likesom du, Fader, i mig, og jeg i dig, at også de må være ett i oss." Hans gjerning som Frelser gjorde ham ikke bare til menneskehetens gjenløser, men også til gjenløser av menneskehetens bevissthet eller erkjennelse om sig selv, idet han løftet den enkelte til en erkjennelse av åndelig enhet med den universale guddommelige bevissthet.

Efter hvert som verdenskonfliktens natur blir bedre forstått av våre dagers menn og kvinner, vil tilskyndelsen til å avlegge en menneskelig opfatning av liv lutres og foredles; det menneskelige begrep vil bli ombyttet med en bevisst evne til å heve sig over fare, og guddommelig makt vil bli erkjent og demonstrert i stadig høiere grad. Fåfengtheten av slike motiver og mål som har sloppet denne kamp løs over menneskeheten, vil bli innlysende, selv for den menneskelige tanke, og der vil banes vei for opfyllelse av spådommen (Esaias 2: 4): "De skal smi sine sverd om til hakker og sine spyd til vingårdskniver; . . . og de skal ikke mere lære å føre krig."

I den uendelige Ånds rike hvor Kristus Jesus dvelte og til hvilket han har vist oss veien, er Guds skapelses uforgjengelige natur åpenbaret og det guddommelige Sinns uttømmelige og alltid tilgjengelige kilder synlige. I den åndelige overflods rike har menneskene uhindret adgang til alle idéer efter hvert som de opfatter dem. Alle kan nyte godt av denne åndelige sikkerhet, få del i denne guddommelige rikdom og bli beriket i ubegrenset mål.

Om erkjennelsen av enhet med Gud skriver Mrs. Eddy (samme bok, s. 3): "Vår sikkerhet ligger i vår tillit til at vi virkelig bor i Sannhet og Kjærlighet, menneskets evige bolig. En slik himmelsk forvissning gjør ende på all krig og byr strid å ophøre; for den gode kamp vi har kjempet, er over, og den guddommelige Kjærlighet skjenker oss den sanne seiersfølelse." Den åndelige forvissning som loves i disse profetiske ord, er av uvurderlig verdi for alle og enhver; for "den sanne seiersfølelse" må bringe med sig en blivende overbevisning om tilintetgjørelse av det onde, og må innbefatte en bevisst følelse av fred og sikkerhet som er uovervinnelig og uangripelig fordi den er rotfestet i allmakten, "den uendelige Sjels evige harmoni". Dette er menneskets "stolte festning".

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fås ved henvendelse til forlaget The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

I Made a Partner of a Hill

Man's handiwork was not to blame.
They gave full credit to the sky:
Summer's sun was like a flame
And all their valley wells were dry.

Close with roots of birch and beech
I lifted one gray plank to peer;
Our woodside spring had something left.
The bucket lifted full and clear.

Bring your dipper and your pails
And drink with me by birch leaf shine,
But waste no cupful going back
For only half of this is mine.

I made a partner of a hill.
I cannot boast my brimming cup.
I only bring the water out;
The source is somewhere higher up.

CHARLES MALAM

Man and His Shadow

A PICTURE, called "Companions," was exhibited recently among a collection of other photographs in a near-by Museum of Art. It showed a man walking along a solitary expanse of snowy hilltop, his figure in gray, but his shadow, moving with him at every step, so dark it was almost black, and startling in its emphasis. There it was, man's closest associate, staying by him in all the isolation of cold and winter, never failing, never deserting him.

Man, it reminded us, is never alone. Always he has a little shadow, who leaps up so willingly when he rises, who trots behind, beside, or before him. A shadow who plays merry pranks on him, who makes man walk a preposterous and stilted length, or who rounds him out and telescopes him down to an overgrown cherub. Shadows are so profoundly a part of man's awareness that it is no wonder a fabulist could make a striking and fantastic tale out of the man who lost his shadow.

* * *

My own shadow has comforted me many times. It reassures me that I am walking upright and purposefully; it tells me I am progressing steadily along my chosen way. It reminds me I am one of all blessed creatures under God's sun. And at night, when I am timidly moving down lonely city streets from one corner lamp's pool of light to the next, it is constantly with me. As I draw near one golden splash, my shadow drops behind. I do not need its heartening presence because I am approaching luminosity, a safeguard in itself. But, when I leave the light, my shadow unobtrusively swings about and marches on ahead. Steadily it lengthens out. You are safe, it says. No foe is creeping up behind you; for there is no shadow but your own. You need not walk like the Ancient Mariner, in fear and dread along your lonesome road. You can dare to look behind, if you wish. And so, from one lighted island of safety to another, it moves with you to your doorstep, tactfully dropping into invisibility beneath the globe of the vestibule where cross-light meets cross-light and all shadows vanish.

* * *

When two lights meet, how beautifully they blend. How willingly they fall into each other's lake of clear glory and combine. There is no rivalry in light; only the perfect meeting and the fullest increase. Both are greater; neither is less. Meeting as one in a richer intensity, they are aware that they grow from strength to strength. What wonder that a shadow is instantly willing to lose himself in such dissolved gold.

Shadows, too, have a glory of their own. They are rarely black or gray. Shadows on sunlit grass cast a tinge of peacock color over the rich green, and cloud shadows on mountain peaks and mountain slopes send us into ecstasy with their blues and violets. They offer the distant traveler a promise of coolness and refreshment, like a hidden oasis. Lovely as a mirage, they never deceive. How heightened is the beauty of a tree when the bright sunlit leaves cluster above richer masses of shadowy ones. How dim and mystical the shaded woodlands stand. The birds hush themselves. Only the thrushes dare to sing, and they pause and wait for their echoes to die away before "they take three notes and make a star" again. The lark and the oriole have to climb to the topmost bough and bathe themselves in the full flood of sunlight before they release their round of carols. Let the sun go behind a cloud, and they stop.

* * *

Painters concern themselves as intently with shadows as writers preoccupy themselves with the interplay of character upon character. As a plot in a play, so are light and shade in a picture. They furnish the same evocative beauty that poetry gives. Cecilia Beaux speaks somewhere of "Nature's trinity: the sun, the object, the shadow. Out of the union of these three emerged Form, dwelling among us, intimate and divine at the same time." The painters alone have the magic to show us all the irised colors that shadows can create, although we can see for ourselves how heaven's blue casts itself over the earth as well as the sky, and floods first delicately, and then richly, all the intervening distances between us and our horizons.

* * *

It was said once of a famous man that he was so modest he feared even the shadow that his own fame cast before him. Yet the good man need have no fear. Shadows are as impartial as the very scales of justice; they will betray the evil-doer even though they are part of him, and by casting themselves along the floor, they will warn the innocent and the unwary. And yet, like rain, they will fall upon the just and the unjust. And also like the rain, they bless. Surely there was never a tenderer simile than that of a shadow of a rock in a weary land, nor a more majestic metaphor than the one which promises us that under the shadow of the wings of the Almighty shall we take our rest.

ESTHER WILLARD BATES

A Kind Cousin

IT REQUIRED a longer time, however, than Mrs. Norris was inclined to allow, to reconcile Fanny to the novelty of Mansfield Park, and the separation from everybody she had been used to. Her feelings were very acute, and too little understood to be properly attended to. Nobody meant to be unkind, but nobody put themselves out of their way to secure her comfort.

The holiday allowed to the Miss Bertrams the next day, on purpose to afford leisure for getting acquainted with, and entertaining their young cousin, produced little union. They could not but hold her cheap on finding that she had but two sashes, and had never learned French and when they perceived her to be little struck with the duet they were so good as to play, they could do no more than make her a generous present of some of their least valued toys, and leave her to herself, while they adjourned to whatever might be the favourite holiday sport of the moment, making artificial flowers or wasting gold paper.

Fanny, whether near or from her cousins, whether in the schoolroom, the drawing-room, or the shrubbery, was equally forlorn, finding something to fear in every person and place. . . .

The grandeur of the house astonished, but could not console her. The rooms were too large for her to move in with ease; whatever she touched she expected to injure, and she crept about in constant terror of something or other, often retreating to her own chamber to cry. . . . A week had passed in this way, and no suspicion of it conveyed by her quiet passive manner, when she was found one morning by her cousin Edmund, the youngest of the sons, sitting crying on the attic stairs.

"My dear little cousin," said he, with all the gentleness of an excellent nature, "what can be the matter?" And sitting down by her, was at great pains to overcome her shame in being so surprised, and persuade her to speak openly. . . . For a long while no answer could be obtained beyond a "no, no—not at all—no, thank you"; but he still persevered; and no sooner had he begun to revert to her own home, than her increased sobs explained to him where the grievance lay. He tried to console her.

"You are sorry to leave mamma, my dear little Fanny," said he, "which shows you to be a very good girl; but you must remember that you are with relations and friends, who all love you, and wish to make you happy. Let us walk out in the park, and you shall tell me all about your brothers and sisters."—From "Mansfield Park," by JANE AUSTEN.

The Distinct World of the Country Gentry

IT WAS a distinct world among the many diverse Victorian worlds. By no means uncouth, for there was easy access by the railway to the clubs, the libraries, the theatres—the part of its social perimeter which Thackeray described. By no means idle—a world of professions, Politics, Church, Army, though professions subordinated to the prime need of behaving as a gentleman; which meant a deprecation of all extremes. It abhorred accents of dress, thought, emotion. It had no great passions and no great ideas. It knew of love-making, but little of love. It valued women according to their fortune, and fortune as representing leisure and ease. It tolerated the arts in so far as they conformed to its code of moderation, and to violent and unbalanced events remained indifferent altogether. . . .

John Leech was its typical artist, the well-bred man of the world who handled a talent diffidently, kept it in its proper place and would rather talk about pike-fishing with Joliffe of the Light Dragoons than about the subtleties of draughtmanship. His humour was a sort of excuse for practising an art. . . . His sensibility was kept in check by robust sports; and with his glossy top-hat, his well-rolled umbrella and the elegantly folding peg-top trousers, he was free from any stamp of occupation whatsoever.

Anthony Trollope was its typical writer: a man who got up at 5:30 in the morning and wrote his novels against time before breakfast, to leave the day clear for the Post Office or the hunting field. A gifted Philistine, as proud of his hunters *Banker* and *Buff* as of having invented the pillar-box or created *Barchester Towers;* suspicious of motives not clearly traceable to interest; frankly avowing that he spun words for money; punctual and exact in delivering any given number of them at a stated moment; abominating cant and including under that head poetry, art (as such); and all types of the imagination which had not had their wings clipped and learnt to walk quietly over trim, well-kept lawns instead of flying erratically about and becoming a nuisance or a danger. To Trollope, to speculate about the past and the future, and anything undefined in the present, was to be guilty of nonsense and to be guilty of nonsense was to be capable of any iniquity. —From "The Pre-Raphaelite Tragedy," by WILLIAM GAUNT. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Not Only Because He Was a Studied Speaker

WHEN COLERIDGE was completely at ease among friends and disciples, unhampered by the restrictions of formal lecturing, he also showed something of the born actor's ability to hold attention by bodily action. He might sit quietly in his chair or stand by the mantelpiece for a time, but if interest flagged he would deliberately break the monotony, perhaps by pointing to a picture on the wall, . . . or bending to caress his granddaughter at his feet. When the evening drew toward its close, "the bedroom candles would be brought in and placed on a table near the door of the drawing-room. Coleridge would move slowly across the room, continuing his discourse the while, continuing it as he went through the hall to the staircase, continuing it as he slowly mounted the stairs, until his voice was lost in the distance." What dramatist could have devised a better exit? . . .

It is important to know that Coleridge, in informal discourse, was the master of technical means of securing and holding attention, but it is even more important to understand that behind all these outward signs—the penetrating eye, the musical voice, the motions of his body—behind them and shining through them, was a gentle, benign spirit that touched men's hearts and drew from them the sympathy he craved.—From "Coleridge, the Talker," by RICHARD W. ARMOUR and RAYMOND F. HOWES. (Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Trust Replaces Doubt Between Allies ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

The time has come to put away the old controversy about a "second front." The signal for an end to it came from Moscow yesterday when it announced that the Red Army had taken the offensive on the Orel front three days before and that substantial gains already had been achieved.

That announcement somehow marks the end of a period in history. Up to that moment, there existed no tangible, external proof that Russia and the Anglo-American High Command trusted each other. Until then, their actions implied a continuation of the condition which did prevail during the earlier phases of the war when there were actually two wars being waged independently of the other.

There was a war on the Russian Front. There was a gradual growth of Anglo-American resistance to the Axis in the Atlantic, in the Mediterranean, and along the coasts of Northern Europe. But the two wars were not co-ordinated. Moscow seemed unable to grasp the complexities and delays of naval warfare. Washington and London were baffled by the secretiveness of Moscow.

Their inability to gain information from their Russian ally bred the worst kind of suspicion. That suspicion undoubtedly was shared in Moscow and nursed by the long months of seeming Anglo-American inaction when the resources of war were being gathered and organized and the only tangible evidence of a will to war was the desperate struggle with the U-boat.

Second Front Symbol

The controversy over the "second front" was not particularly important for its merits. It was important because it symbolized the lack of confidence between Russia and the western group of Allies. Russia's friends in the West made it a violent controversy because they themselves shared to an exaggerated degree Moscow's own doubts about Anglo-American military policy. They still feared that the Western powers planned to let Russia and Germany tear each other to pieces in order that Britain and the United States might emerge at the end of the war the dominant military powers of the world and therefore the future rulers of the earth.

The Washington and London counterpart of this was an extraordinary sensitivity to rumors, carefully nurtured by German propaganda, that Russia had entered into secret peace negotiations with Germany. The months which preceded the opening of the summer campaigns of 1943 were marked in Washington by the constant repetition of such rumors. They were carefully checked time and again through diplomatic posts. The reports invariably came back that there was no substance whatever to the rumors. Despite these repeated layings of the ghost, it always rose again.

There was one particular condition in Washington which tended to encourage credence in such rumors. There are approximately 300 individuals in various departments and branches of the United States Government and of the British and United States combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington who have business with the Russian Embassy and with various Russian war missions. These 300 individuals are serious people trying to the best of their ability to work out the technical details of the military plan for victory. Time and time again, one or more of these individuals worked long and laboriously, often all night long, on reports or estimates or analyses.

The results of their labors went before Russians. And on many an occasion these results were treated in a manner which can perhaps be described as cavalier, although the British and American individuals sometimes use considerably stronger language in describing it. In brief, instead of being thanked or having their work taken with complimentary seriousness, it was often pushed aside in a curt, disinterested, or uncomplimentary manner.

Little Significance Now

Many of the individuals accepted this as merely an indication of a difference in standards of social behavior. But some of them have developed resentment. And resentment is the ideal breeding ground for suspicion. It was unfortunate. In retrospect it has little significance. It is recorded here as one factual explanation of the lack of cordial sympathy between Russians and Anglo-Americans in war planning and as one of the reasons it has taken so long for the two groups to co-ordinate their military plans.

But that is ancient history now. Actual events on the war fronts show that the period of lack of confidence has ended.

The Russians did not need to counterattack this week. They had stopped the German drive cold. The addition of real Anglo-American pressure in the Mediterranean was enough to practically guarantee them against a new major German offensive this summer. They could have sat back in turn and allowed British and American troops to carry the brunt of the fighting for the next six months. It would have been a shortsighted policy, but it could have been an arguably sound selfish policy for Russia, just as a waiting Anglo-American war policy could have been selfishly argued from the short-range point of view.

But neither has taken that course. The Americans and British organized a movement in the Mediterranean which is powerful, aggressive, and only the first stage in a developing plan which will carry far beyond Sicily before it ends. The Russians have co-ordinated a powerful offensive with it. What each has done bespeaks real confidence in the aggressive will of the other to push the war through to the earliest practicable conclusion.

It is arguable whether a "second front" yet exists in the limited technical sense. But that no longer matters.

What does matter is Russia's recognition, by its own actions, that the will to establish a "second front" in the fullest sense does exist in Washington and London and that it will come into full existence in the orderly ripeness of time.

U. S.-British Relations Pave Way for Peace Unity

Basis of understanding between the two nations extends from diplomatic corps down to man in the street—Two-way lend-lease plays important role fostering friendship.

Back from a visit by air to Sweden and Britain, the Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor writes six articles "Flight Report From Europe." The fifth follows:

By Charles E. Gratke

Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There are two ways of approaching British-American relations in order to determine whether the companionship, now sealed in arms, will last after the war.

One is in the manner of the two American soldiers who broke into the London papers recently when they boarded a bus and offered their fares to a likely looking official.

"Sorry, I'm not the conductor," said the Lieutenant Commander. "I'm in the Royal Navy."

"Hey, Bud," called the Yank to his companion on the stairs. "This ain't a bus, it's a battleship!"

The crowd roared. For even if statesmen can't get along, the ordinary fellows understand each other.

The second story, however, has to do with those very statesmen. One of them was explaining Anglo-American policy to a friend.

"The problems don't matter much today," he said. "Our bureaucrats may mess things up a bit. But if it gets too bad, Franklin and Winston fix it up. They understand each other."

Broad Understanding

There are some pretty broad areas of understanding between Britons and Americans these days. The people are doing better. So are the statesmen.

This does not mean that all sources of friction have been removed. The presence of Negro troops in Britain has brought about some difficulties. The unfortunate misinterpretation of the moral conduct of some U. S. troops in London hasn't helped matters. Similarly, there are problems from the official viewpoint like what to do about India, and how to divide the postwar air lines.

But it is accurate to record that there are a lot of Americans and Englishmen working together in a way that requires no intercession from the Bobbies or the Shore Patrol. Not all of this will go on after the war. But most of the co-operation is giving rise to some real understanding which will make it a little easier to do the jobs of peace together.

The Air Force provides a good example. At first it was not too easy to knit together the high-strung organizations of both countries. But the Americans soon found the Royal Air Force had learned a lot in what was then nearly three years of war. And the RAF discovered that American cockiness was essentially a surface matter. The British shared their experience; the Americans learned. Today in most flying squadrons you will encounter a quiet enthusiasm for the job that the "opposite number" is doing.

We had one interesting example in visiting American fields. The Eighth Air Force is using a number of RAF devices. One is a simple but effective affair that has greatly reduced accidents in night landing. Each time it was explained anew to us the same conversation went on:

"Clever, isn't it? Of course, we might have thought it up, it's so simple. But you have to hand it to the British. They did think of it first."

And as with the operational men, co-operation extends to the top. A rather fortunate story has grown up in London. You are told, almost as if it were a matter of confidence, that Eaker and Harris "really get along." The views of Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the United States Eighth Air Force may differ on some points from those of Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, head of the Bomber Command. But they work well together, they slash through the red tape, and they are establishing an atmosphere in which many are learning that two rather similar nations can get along "despite the handicap of speaking the same language."

Question of Lend Lease

The understanding between "Franklin and Winston" is no myth either. In his recent addresses, the British Prime Minister has indicated, for the first time, that he hopes to have a hand in the postwar settlement. He no longer speaks as if his job were merely to win the war. Part of the reason, unquestionably, is the realization that the outlines of peace are being forged as the war progresses. But those who know Mr. Churchill believe he feels that his working understanding with President Roosevelt is too useful to be restricted to belligerent operations alone.

There is the question of Lend Lease. Will the settlement of the bookkeeping after the war result in a kind of war debt acrimony? Or will the overall result be salutary?

For the people who have felt the direct working of Lend Lease, there will certainly be a profit of good will. From the East End of London to Aberdeen there is spontaneous appreciation. It isn't exactly the gratitude one encounters for a gift. It's more than that—because it meant that Americans were he'ping at a time when the military margins were rather thin.

On the other side of the ledger, is Lend Lease in reverse. The British are furnishing American troops with a great deal of equipment. It hasn't been generally realized because the British system, unlike the American, did not require immediate bookkeeping.

If a United States outfit needs 50 trucks and the British field commander has them, he just turns them over to his ally. The report of the transfer probably will get back to Whitehall along about Boxing Day. But the men who get the British stuff when they need it aren't going to forget. Lend Lease in reverse has included everything from buildings to chewing gum. In one year the British turned over 250,000 tons of food to the Americans. Barracks and airfield equipment taken over by United States forces are valued at the little matter of $600,000,000 alone.

Lend Lease, moreover, is only one of the phases of war co-operation which afford a precedent for economic co-operation. Priorities, allocation of raw materials, operations of the Combined Production and Resources Boards, or the Combine Food Board—all these provide both an organization and a background of experience for a joint approach to problems which cannot be solved on a competitive basis.

The formal contributions to understanding the other fellow's country are growing usefully. The English, who have bemoaned the way British history often was taught in American schools, had for years given precious little attention to American history. That is being repaired. Courses for the armed services include some thoughtful material about the United States. Children in the British common schools are studying United States history from a textbook written by an American scholar. The impact of that kind of education will not end when the last shot is fired.

It may have been the OWI which had a hand in the "good press" on such American events as the report of the National Resources Planning Board. But it takes a bit more than official propaganda to account for the fact that the British papers, in a number of instances, gave a good deal more space to the report than did their American contemporaries.

It may not be important that The Times, of London, devoted two columns out of its war-restricted eight-page edition to the 167th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. But there is a lasting, if somewhat amusing significance to the quotation with which The Times chose to conclude its article. It is a passage which Jefferson is said to have put in the original draft of the Declaration but which was deleted by the Continental Congress before the document was signed and published:

"We might have been a free and great people together."

And The Times remarks:

"Today we are still two peoples, we have both remained free, and we have both become great, and we are certainly 'together.'"

Harris and Ewing

The Prime Minister May Be Just Inside

In the days before the barricades went up on Downing Street you could go strolling past No. 10, home of Britain's Prime Ministers. But there are still plenty of American uniforms—this time of a corporal and a private—to be seen along the entrance to Britain's avenue of diplomacy.

United Nations Interim Food Body Meets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16 — The United Nations met again in Washington yesterday, as the inaugural session of the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, offspring of the Hot Springs Food Conference, opened.

The Commission, empowered to sit from time to time as a working food committee of the United Nations, has at least two major objectives:

To draw up a constitution which shall govern the permanent international food body which is contemplated as the final postwar result of the Hot Springs deliberations, and to survey the specific tasks that could and should be undertaken by such a permanent international body. These include studies of food production, nutrition needs the world over, farm educaton, agricultural credit, and in fact, the entire grist of world food and agriculture problems.

Welcomed by Acheson

Signs of the same high motives and close co-operation which attended the Hot Springs conference were manifested in the session of the interim body as Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, announced in his address of welcome that all of the 44 governments or authorities represented at the earlier United Nations conference had designated promptly their respective representatives for the Commission session.

"The United States has been honored that the Interim Commission is to have its seat in Washington and that the preliminary action for the establishment of that Commission was entrusted to it," Mr. Acheson told the delegates.

"In taking that preliminary action, it has received the highest degree of co-operation from all the other governments concerned. The fact that, despite the difficulties in communication and transportation resulting from the war, it has been found possible to hold the first session of this Commission only six weeks after the conference came to an end, is a clear indication of the earnestness with which the United Nations have undertaken their commitments and the vigor with which they are prepared to carry them out."

Course of Procedure

Mr. Acheson advised the representatives of the United Nations to decide first what the permanent international food commission should be set up to accomplish, and determine the form of its organization afterward, adding that "in this connection you will want to study carefully the work of the various war bodies functioning in this and similar international fields, for they may offer valuable clues as to the operations and possible organizations of the permanent body."

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, representative of India, replied to Mr. Acheson on behalf of the Commission, stressing the need to free mankind "from the haunting fear of want."

The commission will first devote itself to the matter of drawing up rules of procedure and nominating officers.

Willkie to Seek Presidency If McCormick Runs in Illinois

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie will be a candidate for the 1944 Republican presidential nomination—if Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, enters the Illinois Preferential Primary next April.

The 1940 G. O. P. nominee showed his hand yesterday, challenging Colonel McCormick to a campaign for the Illinois primary vote.

Mr. Willkie was asked:

"Have you seen reports that Colonel McCormick may run in the Illinois Primary for the Republican presidential nomination?"

"Yes," was his written reply, "I certainly hope it is true. For then I could really make the issue clear—the greatest issue of the day—American relations to the rest of the world and liberal internal domestic policies."

Asked if he would enter other preferential primaries, Mr. Willkie said that could be decided later. His present plan is to make a complete survey in January then decide future moves.

When Mr. Willkie's statement was made, Colonel McCormick was in Canada and there was no immediate indication as to if and when an answer would be forthcoming.

Colonel McCormick has not commented on the request that he enter the primary, made July 1 by the Republican Nationalist Revival Committee, a recently organized group with an announced aim to help maintain the Republican Party as the "Nationalist Party" in American politics.

In a statement issued last night in Chicago, William J. Grace, Secretary of the Committee, said:

"If Willkie will follow through and become a candidate in the Illinois Presidential Preferential Primary next April he may in part justify his existence by giving the people an opportunity for a referendum that is as important in American history as 1776 or 1863.

"No two men in American life today could give the people an opportunity for a referendum on the issue of nationalism versus internationalism . . . like Colonel McCormick and Wendell Willkie."

Mr. Willkie said that if Colonel McCormick is a primary candidate, he would stump Illinois thoroughly, walking from town to town, if necessary, to spread his doctrine.

He added that he believed that if the G. O. P. convention adopts the right kind of platform and a substantial agreement as to the man it selects for a candidate, the chances of the party returning to the White House are good.

Mr. Willkie feels that only if such conditions prevail, would he be interested in the nomination. He is confident that his position is a strong one in which he need not compromise.

Giraud at Detroit War Plants Pledges French Aid to Victory

DETROIT, July 16 (AP) — Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, Commander-in-Chief of the French North African Army, concluded a 24-hour visit yesterday to Detroit war plants where he observed the production of weapons which were used in North Africa to rout the Axis armies.

Arriving in the city on Bastille Day to watch the output of tanks and planes, he promised that "France will be on the American side until final victory."

Just before he took off from the airport at the sprawling Willow Run bomber plant for an undisclosed destination, the General said, through an Army interpreter, that he was "able to appreciate the importance of American production during my short stay in Detroit."

"The French Army has great confidence in the American people and knows that it will receive the weapons it needs. America may have full confidence in France, which will be at the American side until final victory," he declared.

The General visited the Chrysler tank arsenal, and following a luncheon at Willow Run, watched the assembly of B-24 Liberator bombers.

In a brief talk to Chrysler employees, he said:

"I'd like to ask you to try to put out a few more of these for my French soldiers to fight with. I have seen in Tunisia the best tanks the German can put out, the M-6 Tiger, and I can tell you that although yours are not so heavy they certainly are superior in every way. I want to tell you the French troops in North Africa know how to use them most effectively against the common enemy. And I thank you again for all you are doing to make our common victory possible."

At the Willow Run luncheon he picked up a glass of water and toasted Army and Ford officials with:

"I drink to the great American Independence and the day of liberation of all peoples."

Following the Willow Run tour, General Giraud chatted briefly through an interpreter with Henry Ford, company officials and Charles A. Lindbergh, now employed by the Ford Company.

Beveridge Back in England From U. S. and Canada Trip

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Sir William H. Beveridge, author of the British postwar social security plan, has returned to England after a two months' visit to the United States and Canada.

Allies Warn Italians Now Is Time to Quit

Continued from Page 1

lied intentions toward Italy, in favor of more lenient treatment for a populace whose heart was not in the war.

Significant for what it did not say as well as for its warnings, the ultimatum avoided any commitments concerning future Italian frontiers, made no promises to feed Italy, and avoided any undertaking not to use Italian bases for the further prosecution of the war against Nazi Germany.

These omissions were not taken to imply that the Allies would refuse food and other sufficient relief to the Italians when liberated, but simply avoid making rosy promises to an enemy country when allied nations such as Greece are suffering famine.

The ultimatum set no time limit for its fulfillment. Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill, however, offered the Italian people but one alternative to capitulation — to suffer "the tragic devastation of war."

The message emphasized that the air over Italy was dominated by vast number of Allied planes. They are dropping pamphlets at the moment, but it could be block busters tomorrow. Italian seacoasts, the message added, were threatened by "the greatest accumulations of British and Allied sea power ever concentrated in the Mediterranean."

"Mussolini carried you into this war as the satellite of a brutal destroyer of peoples and liberties," the message said. "This association with the designs of Nazi-controlled Germany was unworthy of Italy's ancient traditions of freedom and culture. . . .

"Your soldiers have fought not in the interests of Italy, but for Nazi Germany. They have fought, courageously, but they have been betrayed by the Germans on the Russian Front, and on every battlefield in Africa from El Alamein to Cape Bon, . . . If you continue to tolerate the Fascist Regime which serves the evil power of the Nazi, you must suffer the consequences."

U. S. to Hold Mines for Present

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes said July 15 it was "not practicable" to return the nation's coal mines to private ownership at present even though production is approaching normal and between 97 and 98 per cent of hard and soft coal miners are back on their jobs.

Simultaneously, he expressed the opinion that Government operation of the mines was beneficial to the private owners because, he observed, the Government was able to get miners while the private owners couldn't and therefore was protecting their investment.

The Government Mine Operations Chief said also that the anti-strike law had "many vague points," particularly with regard to provisions for restoration of property seized by the Government, and that he had asked advice of his lawyers and "might or might not" consult the Justice Department in this connection.

Mr. Ickes, like President Roosevelt, read to a press conference a section of the new law providing that the Government should restore properties its seizes "as soon as practicable, but in no event more than 60 days after restoration of productive efficiency. . . ."

Then, answering a question, he said it was "not practicable now" to restore the mines.

Text of Warning to Italians

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 16

The text of a message from the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Breat Britain which is being sent today to the people of Italy:

At this moment the combined armed forces of the United States and Great Britain under the command of General Eisenhower and his deputy, General Alexander, are carrying the war deep into the territory of your country.

This is the direct consequence of the shameful leadership to which you have been subjected by Mussolini and his Fascist Regime.

Mussolini carried you into this war as the satellite of a brutal destroyer of peoples and liberties.

Mussolini plunged you into this war which he thought Hitler had already won. In spite of Italy's great vulnerability to attack by air and sea, your Fascist leaders sent your sons, your ships, your air forces, to distant battlefields to aid Germany in her attempt to conquer England, Russia and the world.

This association with the designs of Nazi-controlled Germany was unworthy of Italy's ancient traditions of freedom and culture—traditions to which the peoples of America and Great Britain owe so much.

Your soldiers have fought not in the interests of Italy but for Nazi Germany. They have fought courageously, but they have been betrayed and abandoned by the Germans on the Russian Front and on every battlefield in Africa from El Alamein to Cape Bon.

Today, Germany's hopes for world conquest have been blasted on all fronts. The skies over Italy are dominated by the vast air armadas of the United States and Great Britain. Italy's sea coasts are threatened by the greatest accumulation of British and Allied sea power ever concentrated in the Mediterranean.

The forces now opposed to you are pledged to destroy the power of Nazi Germany—power which has ruthlessly been used to inflict slavery, destruction and death on all those who refuse to recognize the Germans as the master race.

The sole hope for Italy's survival lies in honorable capitulation to the overwhelming power of the military forces of the United Nations. If you continue to tolerate the Fascist Regime which serves the evil power of the Nazis, you must suffer the consequences of your own choice. We take no satisfaction in invading Italian soil and bringing the tragic devastation of war home to the Italian people.

But we are determined to destroy the false leaders and their doctrines which have brought Italy to her present position.

Every moment that you resist the combined forces of the United Nations—every drop of blood that you sacrifice—can serve only one purpose: to give the Fascist and Nazi leaders a little more time to escape from the inevitable consequences of their own crimes.

All your interests and all your traditions have been betrayed by Nazi Germany and your own false and corrupt leaders; it is only by disavowing both that a reconstituted Italy can hope to occupy a respected place in the family of European nations.

The time has now come for you, the Italian people, to consult your own self-respect and your own interest and your own desire for a restoration of national dignity, security and peace. The time has come for you to decide whether Italians shall die for Mussolini and Hitler—or live for Italy, and for civilization.

Mines at Back, Allies in Front, Italian Prisoners Berate Nazis

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 16 (AP)—Italian prisoners are complaining bitterly of the system of defense in Sicily by which they were put in the front line with a German mine field laid at their backs.

They said the Germans refused to tell them where the mines were located and remained well to the rear, while the Italians had to bear the first shock of the Allied attack.

The Italians suffered many casualties when they had to retreat through the mine fields.

Appeal to Berlin

BERN, Switzerland, July 16 (AP)—Rome has let it be known clearly that the Battle of Sicily is Germany's fight.

On top of the continued pessimistic tone of the Fascist press, preparing the people for further setbacks, Minister of Culture Alessandro Pavolini added an appeal to Berlin which implied both criticism and a lack of Italian ability or will to support the struggle alone.

Germany is "defending her own soil in Sicily," said Signor Pavolini in the newspaper Il Messaggero.

Dispatches from Rome further alluded, for the first time since the invasion of Sicily, to the reaction of the Italian people against propaganda. Some newspapers, trying to lighten the gloom, have published frivolous articles like the one that parachute troops were sent on ahead to locate good tennis courts for the relaxation of advancing Allied troops.

Despite references to countermovements on the plains of Catania, the Fascists continued to talk gloomily about the military situation.

Guido Baroni in Il Popolo di Roma told the people that they must realize that the situation on the Eastern Front is such that Italy could count only on its present fighting resources plus what might come from Germany proper —in other words, Axis troops cannot be withdrawn from the Balkans, France, or other points that Berlin is busily trying to guard.

Shake-Up Demanded

BERN, Switzerland, July 16 (AP)—Fascist Editor Roberto R. Farinacci, making the first open attack on Italian military leadership since the start of the war, demanded a change in generals and a shake-up in the Fascist Party hierarchy last night, dispatches from Rome disclosed.

Writing in the newspaper Regime Fascista, the former Party Secretary demanded that Italy's best forces be rushed to Sicily along with the most able, prepared, and resolute leaders.

"It is impossible that the Italian Army has only one Messe" [Gen. Giovanni Messe], he wrote. "It is absurd and extremely dangerous to measure the choice of men and decisions with the military annual as a yardstick."

Attacking what he described as useless elements in the Fascist hierarchy, Signor Farinacci called for a "hierarchy of values, a hierarchy that knows how to give the people a little sunshine after so much bitterness."

Troop Recall Urged

Recorded by CBS

MOSCOW, July 16 — A number of prominent Italian military men "insist on the immediate recalling of the Italian occupation troops from France and the strengthening of the national armed forces," the Moscow Radio reported today.

The Moscow radiocast, added that "the opposition is demanding the concentration of Italian units now stationed outside the country and in the northern provinces of Italy, largely in the area of the Italo-Austrian frontier."

Hiding Cattle Urged

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 16—The Italian underground movement has called on the farmers of Tuscany "to sabotage the livestock census on July 20" by refusing to report their livestock, the British Radio said this morning.

"If you cannot hide your cattle, kill," the radiocast quoted the underground as saying.

Vatican Silent

BERN, Switzerland, July 16 (AP)—The Swiss Telegraphic Agency in a dispatch from Rome said yesterday that Vatican circles were maintaining a strict silence concerning military operations under way in Sicily.

Il Osservatore Romano, it was said, is limiting itself to publication of only the most important news developments and is refraining from any comment.

No More Nazi Help

STOCKHOLM, July 16 (AP)—Italian commentators are making it clear that Germany is not transferring a single man or plane from the Russian Front and that the Italians in the main are defending themselves, Rome dispatches to the Dagens Nyheter said today.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,223,850
1943 volume to date 183,494,960
1942 volume to date 56,491,171

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	52.9	Prev day	53.3
Month ago	50.6	Year ago	37.3
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.15g)	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Adams-Millis ½g	2	31	31	31	—1
Addressog-Mult 1	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
Air Reduction 1a	8	47	46⅝	47	+ ½
Alaska Juneau	29	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	51	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	17	27⅛	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	37	27⅛	26½	26½	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	4	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
Allegh.Lud S .70g	16	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust (.35g)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	163	162½	162½	
Allied Mills ½g	6	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Allied Strs .45g	26	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	4	91	91	91	—1
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	12	41⅞	40½	40½	—1⅛
Alpha P Cem ½g	9	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
Amal Leath (1b)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	6	86	85¼	86	+ ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	12	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅜
Am Airlines 1½a	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Bank N .40g	1	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	180	58¾	58	58½	+1½
Am Bosch (¼e)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	1	41½	41	41½	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	16	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
Am Can (3)	9	91¼	90½	90½	— ½
Am Can pf (7)	20	180½	180¼	180½	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 2g	16	39¼	38¼	38¼	—1¼
Am C&F pf 10¾g	2	78	78	78	
Am Ch & Cob (1g)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
Am Chicle (4a)	20	110½	110	110	—1
Am Colortype .30g	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Arg Cryst Sug ½g	2	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Am Distilleries	15	30¼	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	8	17	16½	16¾	
Am & For Power	12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am & FP 2 pf	45	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	11	69¼	68	68	— ⅞
Am Ice	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	58¾	58¾	58¾	
Am Internat ½g	7	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	16	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½k	5	106⅛	105	106⅛	+ ⅜
Am M & Fdy .40g	4	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Am Ma & Met ½pg	2	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	3	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	80	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Am Pow & Light	16	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
Am P & L $6 pf	7	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	27	38⅛	37¾	38	
Am Rad&St S .30g	28	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Am Rolling M .40g	38	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	630	67⅞	67½	67¾	
Am Ship Bld 2g	100	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
Am Smelt&R (2)	16	43¾	43	43⅛	— ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	280	157	156	156	—1
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	14	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
Am Stores (¾g)	1	15	15	15	
Am Sum Tob (1g)	4	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	156⅜	156⅛	156⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	9	64⅜	64½	64½	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	90	145¾	145¼	145¾	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	4	11½	11½	11½	
Am Viscose 1½g	4	47	46¾	47	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	22	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	84¾	84¼	48¼	— ⅜
Am Woolen	83	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	27	76	73	74¾	+1⅜
Am Zinc L & S	6	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop (1g)	24	28⅝	28¼	28¾	— ⅛
Anac W&C ½g	130	29	28¾	29	— ⅛
Anchor H pf 5	1	115	115	115	— ½
Andour Del pf (7)	2	111⅛	111	111½	+ ¼
A mour III	32	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
Armour III pr pf	5	63½	63	63	— ¼
Armour III pf	10	68	68	68	+2
Armstrong Cork ½g	3	39¼	39	39	
Artlcom Corp .20g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
Assd Dry Gds ½pg	2	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	140	96½	95	96½	+1½
Assd DG 2pf 7	30	90	90	90	
Associates Inv 1½	1	38½	38⅛	38½	+1⅜
Atch T & SF 4½pg	38	63⅞	62¾	63	+ ½
Atch T&S F pf (5)	6	89½	87½	89¾	+1¾
Atl Coast L 1.50g	6	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
Atl G & W I (3e)	10	28¼	27¾	28	+1
Atl G&WI pf 2½pg	1	56	56	56	+ ½
Atl Refining (.30g)	12	26⅞	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4	50	111	111	111	— ¾
Atlas Corp (1½g)	12	13	12¾	12⅞	
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	
Atlas Pow 1½pg	130	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+ ⅜
Austin Nichols	7	5¾	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k	160	73	67¾	71	+3¼
Aviation Cp (.10g)	35	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
Baldwin Loco ct ¾g	27	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	5	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
Balt & Ohio pf	5	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k	10	53½	53½	53½	— ½
Barber Asphalt	20	27¾	27½	27¼	
Barker Bros (¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
Barnsdall Oil .60	26	18⅜	18¼	18½	
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1g	6	27⅛	27	27	— ¼
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	33	33	33	+ ½
Beat Cr pf 5	80	103¾	103¼	103¾	— ¾
Beech Creek (2)	20	33	32½	33	— ½
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	11½	11½	11½	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	13	15⅞	15¼	15⅛	— ¾
Bendix Aviat 1⅔g	7	37⅛	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
Benef In L (.60g)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Ben I L pr pf 2½	1	56	56	56	— ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	10	16¾	16¼	16¼	
Beth Steel (3g)	27	65¼	64¾	64⅞	+ ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	2	35½	35⅜	35½	
Black&Decker 1.60	2	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	10	10¾	10½	10½	
Bloomingd ½g	20	16½	16¼	16½	— ¼
Boeing Airpl (1g)	4	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	53¾	53	53	—1
Bon Ami B 2½	10	51	51	51	
Bond Stores 1.60	3	28½	28¼	28½	
Borden Co (.60g)	14	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	38½	38	38	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Brewing Corp (2)	4	32	31¾	32	+1½
Bridgeport Br ½pg	8	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	5	29⅞	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	5	43¼	43	43	—1
Bristol-Myers .90g	1	43	43	43	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	5	17½	17¼	17½	
Brown Shoe (2)	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	—1⅛
Brunswick-Bal ½pg	6	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¼g	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	40	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	40	108½	106½	108½	+1½
Budd Wheel (¼g)	13	9¼	9	9	
Buffalo Forge .90g	2	18⅞	18½	18½	
Burlng Mills .70g	10	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	108	108	108	+ ½
Burr Add Mach .60	32	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
Bush Termin'l .20g	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
Butler Bros .30g	4	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Butte Cop&Z 1⅛e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	1	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson ½pg	3	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅜
Calif Pack (1½)	6	30¼	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Callahan Zinc Lead	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Calum & Hec .45g	18	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ½pg	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	3	24	23⅜	24	+ ⅛
Can Sou Ry 3	50	38	37	37	+1
Canadian Pacific	21	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Capitol Adm A	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3)	3	46	45½	46	+ ½
Caro C & O (5)	1	95⅞	95¾	95⅞	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl 1½pg	2	29¼	29⅛	29¼	
Carriers & Gen .20	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co (3g)	1	118¼	118¼	118¼	—1¾
Case (JI)pf (7)	30	143	142½	142½	—1½
Caterpil Tractor 2	12	54	53	53	+1
Celanese Corp (1g)	4	39	38¼	38½	— ⅜
Celanese 7 pf 7	10	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	100	128	127½	127½	+ ½
Celotex Corp (½)	6	14¼	14	14	
Celotex pf1 new	180	21	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
Cent Aguirre 1½	10	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
Cent Foundry .10g	1	3¼	2¾	3⅛	— ⅛
Cent RR NJ	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Century Rib M	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Cent V Sug 2½pe	3	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	39½	39	39	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	10	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	1210	59	57¾	58¼	+1¼
Chain Belt (1½g)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
Champ P&F 3½g	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Champ P&F pf6	8	107	107	107	
Checker Cab	13	30¼	29½	29½	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	30	48¾	48¼	48½	+ ⅜
Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	105	105	105	—1½
Chi & E Ill	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.50g	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 1⅞k	12	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
Chi Mail Order ½e	1	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (3)	12	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅜
Chi P T Co pf 3(1)	1	41	41	41	
Chi PT pref 2½	30	53½	53¼	53¼	— ⅜
Chrysler Corp 1½g	14	84¼	83¾	83½	— ⅜
City Ice & F 1.20	3	15½	14⅞	14⅞	
City Invest	110	53	52¾	52¾	— ¼
Clark Eq 1½g	1	38	38	38	
Clev Grap Br (1g)	2	38	37½	37½	— ¼
Climax Mol 1.20a		43⅞	43¼	43⅝	+ ¼
Clett Peabody 1g	5	39½	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
Cocoa-Cola (3)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	— ¼
Cocoa-Cola A 3	40	63½	63½	63½	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	35	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
Col-P-P pf4¼	30	109	109	109	+ ½
Collins & Aik	8	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Col & Alk pf 5	70	111	111	111	+ ½
Col & South	50	11	11	11	— ⅛
Col & So 1pf	60	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Col & Sou 2pf	40	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Col Fuel & Ir ¾g	19	19½	18⅝	18⅝	
Col Br'cast A .60g	5	24¼	24	24¼	
Col Br'cast B .60g	8	24½	24	24½	— ⅛
Colum G & E	28	4⅝	4½	4½	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	8	73¼	71⅞	73¼	+2
Col G&E 5pf 5	30	70¼	70	70	+1
Colum Pict (½e)	2	19	19	19	
Coml Credit (3)	7	41½	41⅛	41½	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr (3)	19	43¾	43	43	— ⅛
Comml Solvents .30g	48	15½	15¼	15½	
Cogr'with & South	80	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Com & Sou pf (3k)	19	67	66	66	— ⅜
Comwith Ed 1.05g	22	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	
Conde Nast (½pg)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	24⅜	24½	24½	
Consol Cigar 1½pe	2	23	23	23	+ ¼
Consol Cig pf 7	220	110⅞	110¾	110⅞	+ ⅛
Con C pr pf 6½	110	105	104¼	105	+ ¼
Cons Coppermin	4	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
Cons Edison 1.60	67	24½	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	104½	104	104½	+ ⅜
Consol Film Ind	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Cons Film 1 pf ½k	3	17	16¾	17	— ¼
Cons Laundries	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	18	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	9	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	4	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Comm P pf 4½	150	102½	102½	102½	+ ¼
Container Corp ¾g	2	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Cont Baking ½pg	17	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Cont Can (½pg)	9	35⅝	35½	35½	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .45g	14	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	48⅜	48¼	48⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .30g	351	7½	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	24	37½	36½	36½	— ½
Copperweld Stl .80	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	210	46½	46	46¼	— ¼
Corn Prod (2.60)	5	50⅞	50¼	50⅜	— ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Coty International	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Crane Co (1e)	22	21⅞	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	40	105½	105½	105½	
Crosley Corp ½pg	7	21¼	20¼	21¼	+ ¾
Crown Cork&S ½e	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	3	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	80	95	94⅞	95	
Crucible Stl (2e)	9	37⅝	37⅜	37⅛	
Crucible Stl pf (5)	5	81¾	81¾	81¾	— ⅛
Cuba RR pf	20	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	6	13½	13	13	— ½
Cudahy Packing	8	20⅛	19¼	20	+ ½
Curtis Publishing	13	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
Curt P pr pf 1½k	4	34⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
Curtiss-Wright 1e	36	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	7	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ¼
Cutler-Hammer ½pg	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅝
Davega Stores .30g	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
Davison Chem (1g)	4	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	7	19	18½	19	+ ½
Deere & Co 1.35e	8	40⅜	39½	39½	—1¼
Del & Hudson	7	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
Del Lack & West	6	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Den & Rio GW pf	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Det Edison .90g	31	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	80	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
Diam Match 1½	9	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	
Diam Match pf1½	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Diam T Motor ½pg	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Distr Corp-S h2.22	6	31¼	30¾	31	
Distr Corp-S pf(5)	2	96	96	96	— ½
Dixie Cup (¼pg)	3	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Doehler Die C ¾g	4	31	31	31	— ¼
DomeMines h1.20g	7	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5e	6	65	64¾	65	— ¾
Dow Chem (3)	3	144⅛	144	144⅜	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1g	6	32¾	33	33	— ¼
Dunhill Int	34	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
du Pont deNI (2g)	10	158	157	157½	+ ½
du Pont pf (4½)	3	127	127	127	
DuqLight 1pf 5	90	120¼	120	120	— ½
Eastern Air L	10	42½	41½	41½	— ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	1	8	8	8	
Eastman Kodak 5	4	166	166	166	+1
E Kodak pf 6	20	179	178½	179	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	5	44	44	44	— ¼
El & Mus Ind .06g	3	4¼	4	4	— ¼
El Auto-Lite 1g	3	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	
Elec Boat (½pg)	7	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
El Power &)Lt	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	6	65	64	64	+ ⅜
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	18	70	68¾	69½	+1
El Storage Bat (2)	2	41¾	41	41	— ¼
El. Paso N G 2.40	2	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
Endicott-John (3)	2	58	57¾	58	+1
Endicott-J pf 5	120	115½	115	115	— ¾
Eng Pub Service	28	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	10	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
EngPS$5½pf5½k	30	83½	83	83½	+ ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	10	89	89	89	
Erie RR (½pg)	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Erie RR ct ½pg	6	14	13¾	13¾	
Erie RR pf A (5)	6	51⅞	51½	51½	+ ⅛
Evans Products	8	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	1	25⅛	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	1	39½	39½	39½	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	5	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
FedL&Traction¾g	1	18⅞	18½	18½	
Fed L&T pf (6)	20	104½	104½	104½	+1½
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15¾	13¾	15¾	— ⅜
Fed M Truck .20g	8	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼	50	95¾	94	94	—2
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
Firest T&R 1¼pg	7	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	2	38	38	38	+ ½
Flintkote ½pg	1	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	
Florence Stove 1g	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
Follansbee Stl	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
FollansbeeStl pf	70	49⅞	49¾	49¾	
Food Mach .70g	2	47½	47¼	47¼	—1
Foster Wheeler	4	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	5	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	5	29½	29¼	29¼	— ½
Fruehauf T pf 5	330	108	107¾	108	+ ¼
Gabriel Co .(20g)	22	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
Gair (Robert) ¼e	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 1g	40	29½	29⅜	29½	
Gar Wood Ind ¼pg	17	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Gaylord pf 2¾	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	1	14	14	14	
Gen Am Inv .40e	1	10½	10½	10½	
Gen Am Trans 1g	8	47	47	47	— ⅛
Gen Baking .45g	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Gen Cable	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cb pf 5½k	80	94¾	94¼	94¼	— ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7	20	139	139	139	+1
Gen Elec (1.40)	51	39	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	18	43⅞	43¾	43¾	
Gen G & El A	18	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Gen Mills (4)	3	98	97½	98	+ ⅜
Gen Mills 5 pf5	30	135	135	135	+1
Gen Motors (1g)	37	55¾	55⅜	55½	— ¼
Gen Out Advert	2	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	15	31	29½	30	+1½
Gen Prec Eq ½g	7	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ½
Gen Print Ink .20g	12	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Gen P Ink pf 6	120	109¾	109¼	109½	— ⅝
Gen Ry Signal ½pg	2	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅜
Gen Real&Util	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Real&Util pf	4	58	57¾	57¾	+3
Gen Refract .60g	19	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ¾pg	5	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½k	220	89¾	88½	88⅝	— ⅜
Gen T & Rub ½pg	1	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R ¼g	16	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Gimbel Bros (.15g)	26	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅜
Gimbel Br 5½ pf 6	1	81	81	81	—1
Glidden Co (.60g)	9	22¾	22	22	+ ¼
Gobel (Adolf)	26	1⅛		1⅛	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) ½pg	33	41⅞	41¼	41⅜	— ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100½	100½	100½	
Goodyear Tire 1½pg	21	41½	40⅞	41⅜	+ ⅜
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery (¼e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Grah-Paige Mot	18	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Granby Con M .60	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Grand Union	4	16½	16½	16½	
Granite C S 17½pg	3	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 2g	43	31⅞	31	31½	— ⅜
Gt West Sug 1½pg	4	26¼	26	26½	— ⅛
Green (H L) (2a)	7	48⅞	48½	48⅞	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	21	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	13½	13	13½	+ ½
Grum Air En 1g	7	15¼	14⅜	15¼	
Guantan Sug pf	10	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛	—1⅜
Gulf Mob & Ohio	6	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	1	39	39	39	
Hall Print (1)	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6	10	109	109	109	— ¼
Harb-Walker ½pg	7	18¼	18	18¼	
Hayes Indust .15g	1	9	9	9	
Hayes Mfg	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	60	109	108¼	109	+ ½
Heinz (GW) 3¼g	1	68⅝

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Child Labor Laws Undergo Modification

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—More than three-fourths of the states of the Union have considered proposals to modify or suspend provisions of their child labor laws since the United States entered the World War, according to a report of a survey by Courtnay Dinwiddie, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, made public today. A few of these bills are still pending in the State Legislatures, he said, adding that some of them represent an intelligent effort to meet manpower shortages with due regard to the children and their future, while others are "hysterical or at best unwise moves to break down important safeguards needlessly."

"The greatest number of changes have been in regulations restricting hours and night work for minors of 16 and 17 years," Mr. Dinwiddie continued. "Twenty-two states have taken such action, and in all but three, both maximum hours and night work provisions are affected. Of 11 States which had an 8-hour day for minors of 16 and 17 years, seven have authorized modifications; of the 15 states which had a 48-hour week or less for minors of that age, 10 have authorized modifications, and of the eight states which prohibited work for minors after 10 p. m. or earlier, five have authorized changes.

"Laws regulating the employment of children in bowling alleys have been relaxed in nine states. The specific occupations for which the minimum change has been lowered in some states include messenger work for girls, where the age limit has been reduced from 18 to 21 years to 16 or 14 years, or work in restaurants, drug stores, hotels, theaters and delivery service.

"In eight States, provisions barring hazardous employment have been modified. Nine states having enacted laws to facilitate the employment of school-age children in agriculture by permitting rearrangement or shortening of the school term, changes in the length of the daily school session or releases from school for temporary periods."

Mr. Dinwiddie stressed that the greatly increased number of children and young persons now entering employment makes the maintenance of adequate safeguards doubly important, and that in many states adequate standards have never been enacted even for children under 16 years.

"The National Child Labor Committee does not believe there should be any lowering of standards for children under 16 years except in emergency agricultural employment," he said. "A 16-year age minimum for work during school hours, a 14-year age minimum for work outside of school hours and an eight-hour day and 40-hour week and prohibition of night work should be the universal standard of children under 16 years. Unfortunately, these standards had not been attained even before the war in many states. There should certainly be no letdown where they do exist, and efforts to secure these provisions in other states should be increased."

Big Peace Role Awaits Nylon Plastic When Its War Assignments Are Over

WILMINGTON, Del., July 16—Nylon will enter a vast, new field as a plastic after the war, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. announced today.

Nylon plastic, now used for several secret military purposes, is characterized by the highest softening point and the greatest toughness of any plastic of its type.

The new material is a thermoplastic, which means that under heat and pressure it can be reshaped and reformed any number of times. The softening point for most thermoplastic materials is low, about 160° F.; the highest previous limit was about 280° F. Nylon's is 450°.

Thermosetting materials, the other fundamental type of plastic, cannot be remolded once they are formed under heat and pressure even though heat sufficient to char the material is applied. Nylon with its unprecedentedly high softening point, approaches that of thermosetting materials, and overcomes a disadvantage of the thermoplastics, while retaining their advantages.

Nylon plastic's toughness is particularly useful where thin sections with great strength are required. Often it will do a job impossible for any other material.

Nylon has other outstanding advantages. It is one of the lightest plastics in weight. It burns slowly; undergoes little or no deterioration with age; is only slightly affected by sunlight; resists oil, grease, solvents, alkalis, and weak acids; is easily machined; has good electrical properties, and can be molded with existing equipment with minor modifications.

Bearings of nylon plastic were made before the war, and still are being evaluated at a Du Pont plant. Zippers, vacuum packages made from film, handbags, luggage and shoes, industrial coil springs, rattan for furniture, and bearings are among the hundreds of articles which may be made from nylon in the postwar period.

All nylon now is strictly allotted for military and essential civilian requirements. The bulk goes into fibers for parachute cloth, bomber tire cords and glider rope, and into large, single strands for brush bristles and surgical sutures. None will be available for nylon plastic, other than for vital military parts, until after the war.

S. O. of Indiana Plans Extensive 'Ad' Campaign

CHICAGO (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Indiana announced an extensive summer and early fall advertising campaign, emphasizing better car care, would be placed mostly in 1,736 newspapers, 1,204 weeklies and 532 dailies, with combined circulation of more than 4,500,000 in 13 Midwest states.

The company said it would "plug" war bonds in every "ad" and would devote one advertisement exclusively to war bond sales. The 1943 overall advertising expenditure has been slightly reduced from last year, the company said, but the reduction was largely in overhead, maps, signs and similar expenditures rather than in publications, radio and other principal media.

Advertising representatives have been informed that Standard of Indiana "intends to continue to provide during these trying times a volume of advertising commensurate with its volume of sales to maintain a strong position with motorists, industrialists, fleet owners and farmers against the day when an oil company will have little or everything to sell."

Odd-Lot Shoe Sales Without Ration Stamps

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has authorized general sales of "odd-lot" shoes without ration stamps.

Officials said the sales will not be limited to special types of shoes as they have been in the past, but will be designed to clean out of dealers' stocks the normal accumulation of unusual sizes and slow-selling types.

In the case of shoes already stocked by retailers, the non-rationed sale of odd-lot shoes will be limited to the two-week period of July 19-July 31. No time limit was set on odd-lot shoes hereafter sold by wholesalers or manufacturers to the retailers.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6¼	7¼
American Barge Line Co	6½	7½
American Hardware Co	6½	8½
American Manufacturing	25½	28½
American Manufac 5 pf	38½	38½
American Wringer Co	6½	9½
Amoskeag Company	6½	67
Amoskeag Company pf	33¼	....
Appleton Company	77¼	....
Applied Arts Corp	38½	39½
Arlington Mills	37	39
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	62½	65½
Automobile Banking Corp A	36½	39½
Automobile Banking 81.50 pf	15	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	15½	17½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	23½	25½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	107½	....
Berkshire Fine Spin 83 pf	14½	15½
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	63½	65½
Boston Wharf Company	60	....
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	19½	21½
Brown Co	40¼	42¾
Brown Co pf	2.10	2.40
Campbell A S Co Inc	35½	37½
Central Railway Signal A	5½	6½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	38½	....
Coos Bay Lumber Co	15½	16½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	38¼	41½
Cornel Dubilier	29½	31½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	16½	17½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24½	27
Draper Corporation	24½	28½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	70¼	73½
Eastern Corporation	16½	17½
Eastern-Corporation pf	77½	81½
Exolon Co	18½	20¾
Family Loan Society Inc	10½	12½
Family Loan Society pf A	16½	23
Food Fair Stores Inc	22	24½
Fruit of the Loom	43	46
General Fire Extinguisher	20½	22
General Machinery	15½	16½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	21½	23½
Goodall Worsted Company	9½	10½
Graton & Knight Co	37½	40½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	12½	13½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	88¼	93¼
Great Northern Paper Co	30	32½
Greenfield Tap & Die pf	32¼	35¾
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	53¼	....
Harrington & Richardson	16	....
Haskelite Mfg Co	2½	3¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	11½	13½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	16½	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14½	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Copf	20½	22
HookerElectro Chem	24½	27
International Machine Tool	32½	34½
Keith George ECo	4½	7½
KendallCompany	37	....
Kennedy's Inc pf	8½	9½
Landers Frary &Clark	45½	48½
Lincoln Stores Inc	34½	38½
Lincoln Stores 7	20½	21½
Long-Bell Lmuber Co	107	....
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	62¼	65
Marathon Paper Mills	105	109
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	40½	43¾
Merck & Co	89½	92
Merck & Co 4½ pf	61¾	64
Merrimack Manufacturing	113	117
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	40½	44¾
Metal & Thermit Corp	63¾	....
Millers Falls Company	30	32
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8	10½
Nashawena Mills	6	7
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	19	21
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33½	....
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	34½	37
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	70¼	74
National Chemical & Mfg	25½	27½
National Shirt Shops	4½	5½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	10½	12½
Newmarket Manufac Co	61¾	65½
Nicholson File Company	43¾	47
Nonquitt Mills	32½	34½
Ohio Finance	31½	34½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	7½	8½
Parker Appliance	39½	42½
Plymouth Cordage Company	12½	14½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	111½	....
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85½	116
Remington Arms Co Inc	84¾	....
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	3¾	4½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28½	30¼
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	28½	30¾
Sanford Mills	61½	....
Submarine Signal Co	28½	31¼
Tampax Inc	29¾	32½
Triumph Explosive Ins	5¾	6½
United Elastic Corp	3½	3¾
U S Envelope Company	15¾	18½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	58½	60½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	112½	117½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	45¾	....
Wamsutta Mills Inc	90¼	....
Warner & Swasey Co	36¼	39¾
Warren Bros Class B	3¾	4¾
Warren Bros Class C	38½	40½
West Point Manufacturing	9½	10½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	47¼	50
Woolworth F W Co	13¾	15¼

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	103½	....
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	110¼	....
Central Maine Power	3½	1964	107¾	109¼
Florida Pub Ser	4	1966	104½	106
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	100¾	103¼
Keystone Pub Ser	5	1978	104½	....
Narragansett El	3½	1966	110¾	111¾
Savannah El & Pr	5	1957	108½	....
Springfield G & El	5	1948	114½	....
St Joseph RR&P	4½	1947	101¾	....
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3½	1971	107½	109

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	111¾	113¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	93¾	97¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	102¾	104¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	105½	106½
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	89½	....
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	103½	107½
General Water G & E $3 pf	99¾	103
Houston Ltg & Power	39½	41¾
Jamaica Water Supply	91¼	94
Jamaica Wat Supply$ pf A	94¼	....
	108¾	109¾

	Bid	Asked
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	95½	98½
Kansas P & Lt 4½s ff	101½	103½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 6 pf	104½	106½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	106½	108½
New Rochelle Wat pf	113¾	117¾
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	6¾	9¼
No States Power Del 5 pf	30½	33½
No States Power Del 6 pf	111¾	114¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	46¾	48¾
Ohio Power 4½s pf	63¾	65¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	113¾	116¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	109¾	111¾
Pas Pwr & Lt 7 pf	113¾	116¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	14½	17½
Public Service Ind	97¾	100¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	16½	17½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	100½	103¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	104¾	106¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106¾	108¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	106¼	109¼
Sierra Pacific Power Co	12½	13½
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	14½	18½
Tampa Electric Co	114½	....
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	23½	26¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	103¾	107¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	96¾	103¾
*Ex-Dividend.	14½	16¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17½	19½
Beverly Gas & Electric	31	....
Brockton Gas Light	4	6¾
Central Maine Power 7 pf	104½	106½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	114½	119½
Conn Light & Power Co	88½	....
Eastern Utilities Assc	36¾	39¼
Eastern Utilities Assc conv	32¾	34½
Fall River Gas Works	1½	2½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	31	....
Green Mountain Power pf	35¾	38½
Hartford Electric Light	66¾	70¾
Haverhill Electric	47½	50½
Haverhill Gas Light	25¼	28
Holyoke Water Power	12	13½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	15¾	17½
Lowell Electric Light	28	....
Lynn Gas & Electric	35¾	38½
Mass Power & Light pf	72¾	76½
Mass Utilities Assc pf	14¾	16¾
Narragansett Elec pf	30¾	32¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	55¾	58¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	16¾	19¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	47¾	....
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	74¾	78½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	70¾	74½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	20¾	22½
Newport Electric	29¾	31½
Providence Gas	18¾	20½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	6¾	8
R I Pub Serv pf	104	111
Rockland Light & Power	31½	33¾
Springfield Gas Light	16¾	17¾
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	16¾	17¾
Western Mass Companies	99	....
	24¾	26¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	18¾	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	356	370
Bankers Trust (1.40)	44½	46½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	86	89½
Central Hanover Bank&Trust (4)	144½	149½
Chase National (1.60)	36¾	38¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	46¾	48½
Commercial (8)	198	206
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16¾	18¾
Corn Exchange Bk Trust (2.40)	45½	48¾
Empire Trust (3)	75	78
First National (80)	1435	1475
Guaranty Trust (12)	361	368
Irving Trust (.60)	13¾	14¾
Kings County (80)	1390	....
Lawyers Trust (4)	36½	38¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	45¾	48¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52¾	54¾
National City (1)	34½	36½
New York Trust (3½)	87	91
Public (1½)	32½	35
Title Guaranty & Trust	5½	6¼
United States (60a)	1210	1255

(a)-Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (.10)	1300	....
First National (2)	48¾	51¼
Merchants National (12)	320	340
New England Trust (30)	1400	....
National Rockland (12)	45	49½
National Shawmut (1)	24	26¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	....
Second National (4)	126	139
State Street Trust (8)	350	....
United States Trust (.50)	9¾	11¾
United States Trust pf (.90)	154	....
Webster & Atlas (2)	49½	54½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	41¾	....
Continental Illinois (4)	96¾	103¾
First National Chicago (10)	345	353
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	33¼	34½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	137½	142½
Aetna Insurance (1.80a)	47¾	49¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34½	36¾
Agricultural (3a)	74½	78
American Alliance (1a)	24	26
American Casualty Company	34	36
American Equitable (1)	15½	15¾
American Fire & Casualty (1a)	16½	17½
American Re-Insurance (1g)	16½	18¼
American Surety (2½)	58½	62¾
Baltimore-American (.30a)	8¾	9¾
Bankers & Shippers (2g)	84½	87½
Boston (16a)	880	....
Camden Fire (1)	22½	23½
City of New York (1g)	20½	22½
Connecticut General Life (1)	19¾	20¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37½	39¾
Federal (1.60)	38½	41¾
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	47½	49¾
FiremanFund (EF) (3)	68	73
Firemen's Newark (.60)	84½	88½
Franklin Fire (1a)	13½	14½
General Reinsurance (2)	38½	39¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	50½	53
Glens Falls (1.60)	19¾	21¾
Globe & Republic (.½)	42¾	45½
Gt. Amer. Insurance (1a)	85¾	89¾
Hanover (1.20)	29¾	31½
Hartford Fire (2a)	28	30
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.80a)	103¼	107¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	29½	31¾
Homestead (½g)	16¼	18¼
Insurance Co. No. Amer (2½g)	85½	87¾
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	39¾	42¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	10½
Maryland Casualty	75½	78
Massachusetts Bonding (2½)	8½	....
Merch&Mfrs. of New York (.40)	7¾	8½
Merchants Fire Associa (1½g)	50¾	53¾
National Fire (3)	68¾	72¾
National Liberty (.20a)	3	3¾
National Union (3a)	8	9¾
New Am Casualty (½g)	190	200
New Brunswick (1½a)	27½	29½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	34½	36¾
New York Fire (.80)	44¼	46¾
North River (1)	15¾	17¾
Northeast Insurance	34¾	36½
Northern (3a)	58	61½
Pacific Fire (2)	106¼	111
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	108½	112½
Seerless Casualty Company	45¾	50¾
Phoenix (2a)	117	123
Preferred Accident (.80a)	93¾	97½
Providence-Washington (1a)	13½	15¾
Reinsurance Corp N York (.075a)	39	39¾
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	14½	17½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	26½	28¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	26¼	27¼
Seaboard Surety (½g)	307	311
Security (1.60)	83¼	85¾
Springfield (4½a)	73¾	76¾
Standard Accident	37¾	39¾
Travelers (12)	131½	137
Unit States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	73¼	76
United States Fire (2)	491	506
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	37½	39½
Westchester (1.20a)	53	55¾
	76½	81½

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. xDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.67	3.90
Amerex Holding	34.00	36.50
American Business Shares	3.41	3.74
Axe Houghton Fund	13.81	14.85
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.18	103.31
Boston Fund	17.20	18.49
Bread Street Investing	32.10	34.38
Bullock Fund	15.12	16.57
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	34.85	36.81
Christiana Securities Co	3450.00	3530.00
Commodity Corp	3.29	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	235.35	39.00
Dividend Shares	1.38	1.50
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	30.20	31.70
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.19	13.08
Equitable Invest Corp	29.17	32.44
Equity Corp $3 pf	31.875	33.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.36	13.38
Fund Investors Inc	4.83	5.57
General Capital	32.62	35.08
General Investors Trust	8.21	8.61
Incorporated Investors Tr	30.55	32.10
Institutional Secs: Bank Group	.85	.93
Insur Group	1.13	1.24
Keystone Custodian Funds:		

	Bid	Asked
B-1	33.39	....
B-2	26.89	27.80
B-3	20.16	14.42
B-4	10.55	11.60
K-1	17.99	5.00
K-2	7.27	19.49
S-1	36.30	....
S-2	39.80	29.80
S-3	16.82	12.31
S-4	11.14	12.18
Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	1.32	1.44
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	12.88	13.66
Maryland Fund	17.00	18.625
Mass Invest Tr	1.51	1.65
Mass Inv Tr Fd	4.45	5.05
Mutual Invest	13.33	14.85
NationalWide Vesting	11.14	12.18
New England Fund	1.32	1.44
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12.88	13.66
Plymouth Fund Inc	17.00	18.625
Putnam Fund	1.51	1.65
Quarterly Income Shares	13.53	14.85
Railway & Light Sec	6.35	6.85
Railway & Light Sec pf	13.75	15.125
Remub Invest Fund	180.00	....
Scudder Stevens & Clark	3.47	4.16
Spencer Trask Fund	91.29	95.97
State Streets Invest	14.59	15.6
	90.05	92.84

	Bid	Asked
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.61	....
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.375	7.125
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.76	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.87	....
Diversified Tr C	3.70	....
Diversified Tr D	5.70	6.40
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.40
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.83	5.57
Nation Wide Sec	3.85	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.14	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.69	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.52	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.43	....
U S Elec Li & Pow "A"	18.50	....
U S Elec Li & Pow "B"	1.70	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.125	2.30
First Boston Corp	21.375	22.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	123	128
Liberty Aircraft	11¾	13¾
N E Airlines	8	8¾
Piper Aircraft	5¾	6¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7¾	8¼

U. S. Air Lines to Seek Share In Postwar World Trade Routes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—The domestic commercial air lines of the United States intend to seek a share of the world's air trade routes when the war is over.

These domestic air lines want to see American Flag air carriers, as well as foreign air fleets, making use of the hundreds of millions of dollars worth of airfields and navigational facilities which the United States has built for strategic war purpose around the globe.

President Roosevelt told his press conference today that no date had as yet been set for a prospective United Nations conference on postwar airways. He said he had discussed with Sentaor Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, yesterday the subject of postwar air programs and rivalries.

Heads of 16 domestic lines have given notice of intention to extend their services beyond the boundaries of the United States, into a field heretofore tapped by only a few companies with exclusive rights, by filing a declaration of policy on international air transportation with the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Application Notice

The policy declaration is accompanied by informal notice that the individual lines will file applications for world-wide air routes to all sections of this shrinking globe. Presidents of the domestic airlines concluded a five-day conference here yesterday at which they drew up the following five-point platform as their basis of global operations:

1. Free and open competition—world wide—subject to reasonable regulation by the appropriate governmental agencies.

2. Private ownership and management of the ventures.

3. Fostering and encouraging by the American Government of a sound world-wide air transportation system.

4. Freedom of transit, in peaceful flight, throughout the world.

5. Acquisition of civil and commercial outlets required in the public interest.

Freedom of Transit

S. J. Solomon, President of Northeast Airlines and spokesman for the group that drafted the policy declaration, defined point four, "freedom of transit," as by no means meaning all-inclusive freedom of the air or the right of planes to fly everywhere they choose.

"Freedom of transit or innocent flight merely gives an airline a right to enter a foreign country after a bilateral agreement has been reached and does not give it the right to compete within the boundaries of that foreign country with the domestic lines," Mr. Solomon declared. "It would include the right to operate between commercial outlets, including passage over other countries and perhaps the right to make emergency stops in transit.

"Unless the right of innocent flight is fully recognized in all air-operating nations, the boundaries of each will be as formidable as have been the barriers of mountains to surface carriers."

Notable Absentees

Among the notable absentees to the policy declaration were United Airlines, Inc., a domestic carrier; Pan American Airways and American Export Airlines, Inc., international carriers.

W. A. Patterson, president of United Airlines, said his company declined to join up when its request was refused "that the reply to the Civil Aeronautics Board should not preclude from giving serious consideration to jointly financed and operated routes if it should be found that the best interest of the country can be served by such co-operative effort."

Pan American Airways participated only in a preliminary conference, along with American Export Airlines. Pan American has been operating a global air system for 15 years and was the only American company in the international field until American Export received a temporary permit for trans-Atlantic operation two years ago. Before the war, nations like Britain, France, Holland, and Italy, dominating most of the international air traffic, had subsidized only one line apiece thereby strengthening their hands in international competition.

Network of Routes

Representatives of the 16 airlines attending the conference said specific routes and services were not discussed, but they did tell the CAB that to meet future American transport needs, a network of routes should be established extending:

Between East Coast American cities and Canada, certain Atlantic Islands, South America, the British Isles! Northern, Central and Southern Europe, the Mediterranean, Africa and Asia.

Between West Coast cities and Canada, Pacific islands, New Zealand, Australia, Alaska, Russia, Japan, the East Indies, China and Asia.

Between cities on the northern boundary of the United States and Canada, Alaska Russia, East Asia and Northern and Central Europe. Between Southern American cities and Latin America and Africa.

Reciprocity Rights

The conference disclaimed any intention to deny reciprocity rights to foreign flag operators, but stressed that it is high time the American airways began considering how new global air facilities, built largely by the United States Army, were to be utilized after the war.

"The United States has spent hundreds of millions of dollars on airports and other air navigational facilities throughout the world," Mr. Solomon declared. "Even though the sovereign rights over such facilities may rest with the nations in which they are located, the right of transit and in many instances commercial rights should be preserved for United States flag carriers."

The program was signed by officials of the American Airlines, Inc.; Braniff Airways, Inc.; Chicago & Southern Airlines, Inc.; Continental Airlines, Inc.; Delta Airlines; Eastern Airlines, Inc.; Inland Airlines, Inc.; Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc.; National Airlines, Inc.; Northeast Airlines, Inc.; Northwest Airlines, Inc.; Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corp.; Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.; Western Airlines, Inc.; All American Aviation, Inc., and Colonial Airlines.

Don't Beat Swords Into Plowshares If You'd Garden Happily, Says Expert

NORMAN, Okla. (AP)—Edward H. Faulkner stakes a crop expert's reputation on this statement:

If the world quits beating its swords into plowshares, it will be a healthier, happier place for everyone.

Mr. Faulkner would beat the plowshares into swords—or do anything except plow with them.

Plows are the ruination of the land, he says—and to the doubters he can say "see for yourself" and put his crops on inspection. Did you ever see nature plowing, he asks?

His explanation is simple: Deep cultivation (plowing) murders the root system which lifts moisture from the subsoil, and hopelessly buries top growth so necessary for other plants to feed upon. While crops will grow, he says his system produces better; furthermore, erosion is the surest result of plowing.

Mr. Faulkner uses a disc-harrow instead. It kills weeds and plants which compete with whatever he wants to grow, but leaves carcasses of the killed plants close to the surface for the planned growth. Roots of the snipped plants continue lifting moisture.

He is a county agent, turned experimenter and writer, and his Elyria, Ohio, garden is untouched by plow. There he offers, for example, tomatoes which rank with any. He just harrowed down a three-foot high stand of rye, worked it into the topsoil, and set out tomato plants which he had cleaned of all dirt.

By midafternoon the plants had lifted skyward and by the next morning every one was straight up—no losses. He used no water, either.

Mr. Faulkner always had noted the unplowed fields, or wood lots, flourished in droughts—while cultivated fields withered.

What he means is, the gardener can toil and sweat and nurse a plot to scanty maturity—while a few feet away nature boosts the weeds eye-high. Ever notice?

Chain Store Inventories Off 20 to 25 P. C. June 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—Inventories of chain stores and mail order houses at the end of May were "sufficient for only relatively short periods in practically all trades," the Commerce Department reported on the basis of a trade survey.

"According to reports received," the department said, "the cost value of stocks on hand as compared with the May, 1942, month-end total was from 20 to 25 per cent lower for the men's wear, shoe, variety, accessory tire and battery, and lumber, building material and hardware trades. Grocery, drug and women's apparel inventories ranged between 5 and 10 per cent above last May. The higher price levels prevailing are important factors when making comparisons with year-ago totals both for sales and inventories."

The department estimated May chain store and mail order sales at $1,160,000,000, a drop of 3 per cent from April but about the same as May of last year "when sales were at an extremely high level."

Am. T. & T. Official Resigns

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. announced that Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison, on leave of absence since July, 1940, had resigned as vice-president of the company. General Harrison recently was appointed chief of procurement and distribution service of the U. S. Army Signal Corps.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup A (1½)	21½	21½	21½
400	Aero Sup B (.30g)	4	4	4
600	Airfoam (¼g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Air Investors	8	8	8
1200	Aire Accessy (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
900	Air-way-EAp(.30g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Ala Pwr $7 pf (7)	97	97	97
100	Alum Co Am (3g)	113	113	113
400	Alum Ltd (.50a)	103½	103½	103½
200	Am Beverage	11½	11½	11½
200	Am Cp&LA (.40g)	4	4	4
400	Am Cyanamid (.60g)	43¾	44¼	44¼
300	AmCit P&LB	36	36½	36½
1200	Am Cyan B (.80)	3	3	3
2700	Am & Fgn P war	48¾	46¾	48¾
45	Am Fork&Hoe (½g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
700	Am Gas&El (1.60)	17	17	17
100	Am Gen (.15g)	39	38¼	38¼
300	Am Gen $3 pf (3)	6½	6½	6½
1300	Am Lt&T (1.20)	37½	37	37½
2900	Am Maracaibo	14¾	13¾	14¼
50	Am Pot & Ch (¾g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
1000	Am Republics (.10g)	84	84	84
800	Am Superpow	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Am Superpow pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
300

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

'Chuckful' Bags Hurdle Luggage Problems

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Henry J. Kaiser isn't the only person who can spot a wartime need and attend to it in a jiffy.

He has two feminine counterparts in Mrs. Virginia Blake and Mrs. Renee Gaines of Miami.

They're not building Liberty ships, but they're filling a civilian need which is mighty urgent. They're turning out featherweight luggage for wartime travelers.

It was not so long ago that Mrs. Blake found herself cast in the unhappy role of just such a traveler. She was stranded in Pennsylvania Station with a peacetime assortment of bags and a wartime scarcity of redcaps.

That did it! It was a problem with one solution, as Mrs. Blake saw it—lightweight luggage that a woman could manage by herself. She wasted no ifs, ands, or buts. She and Mrs. Gaines set about making that kind of luggage.

Today, thanks to their efforts, a woman can trip independently from train to train, or from train to taxi, swinging as many as three bags from one hand, without even a list—if they're "Chuckfuls."

Miami Herald Photo

(Left) Mrs. Renee Gaines inspects a collection of the Gaines Blake Mfg. Co.'s products, including a "jeep" bag, shoe polish kit, book satchel with shoulder strap, and large duffel bag. (Right) Mrs. Virginia Blake with three sizes of "Chuckfuls" swinging from one hand, as she alights from one of her selling trips.

No, it's not a dream—unless it could be called a very practical dream that came true. "Chuckful" bags are made of honest-to-goodness, down-to-earth Army duck.

"They're easy to carry because they're cylindrical in shape. Not only that, but they're smart to carry, too, because they're styled in stunning color combinations and lined in gay plaid.

And, believe it or not, Mr. Ripley, a big "Chuckful" will hold three crepe dresses, a wool dress, a wool suit, a crepe dinner dress, three blouses, a Pullman robe, two gowns, three pairs of shoes, underwear, and even books—all rolled in tissue paper. Yes, you'll really need to pinch yourself after that!

The bags come in three sizes. Color combinations include such striking contrasts as bright red, with carrying handles and round ends of black duck; black and sand; brown and sand; and black and green. The duck is vat dyed and water repellent.

Ingenuity Grows

But this isn't the end of the story, any more than Liberty ships mark the finale for Mr. Kaiser.

The Gaines Blake Manufacturing Company is turning its talents to more patriotic ventures than one. Wartime civilian travelers are not the only beneficiaries of its services. Soldiers and sailors, Waves and Wacs are also profiting.

In addition to "Chuckful" bags, the power stitching machines of this flourishing Miami enterprise are turning out Army regulation duffel, laundry, and "jeep" bags, book satchels for officer candidates at the Miami Beach training school, shorts, slacks, bathing suits, and other items for the post exchanges.

For the Wacs, they make a special type of duffel bag in a smart khaki and black combination; for the Waves one in navy and sand.

Neither Mrs. Blake nor Mrs. Gaines knew a thing about mass production when they went into business. But both knew the designing of smart pocketbooks from A to Z and back again.

Before the war snipped off leather importation, Mrs. Blake was a designer of handmade leather purses that retailed for fabulous prices—some of them bringing as much as $250 wholesale.

Attitude Important

Mrs. Gaines was the owner of a concern in Miami that made tropical bags from palmetto and cabbage palm fronds. After the war, she found her sources of supply were dwindling down to an unpredictable trickle.

Instead of wailing, "woe is us," and giving in to despair, the two women decided to pool their talents and adapt them to the new demands of a people at war. Their thought was open to inspiration, their desire was to serve, and so it was entirely natural that the opportunity to do so appeared.

They obediently took each step as it came along. Although they had had no experience in the manufacturing end of business, they tackled it with courage and intelligence.

Divide Responsibility

In the meantime, their business lost no time in booming. Orders began pouring in from all over the country faster than they could fill them, due to the salesmanship of Mrs. Blake. The 28 power stitching machines of the Gaines Blake Manufacturing Company hum 16 hours a day trying to keep up with her.

The manufacturing end progressed rapidly under the steady hand of Mrs. Gaines, who found her talents particularly suited to that department of the project.

It's the sort of project that prompts the oft-repeated query, "Why didn't I think of that?" It's too late to figure that one out, but the reservoir of ideas is still full. They need only to be related to human needs, as Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Gaines have proved.

A DILLAR, *a dollar,*
An average scholar
Who one day picked up a new book.
It was "What's Cooking?"
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No Disgrace in South America Nowadays for Women to Work

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

It is no longer a disgrace for women to work in South America, but they still have to fight for equal opportunities with men just as in the United States, Miss Mary M. Cannon, chief of the Inter-American division of the U. S. Women's Bureau, declared today after seven months visiting industrial plants in Brazil, Paraguay, Peru and Ecuador.

"The girls working in offices in Ecuador said they had a difficult time in the beginning because the men did not respect them and made it difficult for them," said Miss Cannon.

"In Brazil the women said they did not think the men resented them as women, but they resented the competition for their jobs."

Miss Cannon reported that examinations for the consular service and the national bank in Brazil had recently been closed to women. "The women said the men got scared because so many women came through highest in the exams," she explained.

This good-will representative of the Women's Bureau, who worked through the interdepartmental committee of the State Department on this trip, said she did not find South American women any too well organized to carry on their equal rights campaign. It encouraged them, she found, to hear that in the United States women are still battling to get the "equal pay for equal work" principle into operation.

Factories Visited

Miss Cannon, who has been hailed by Señorã Ana Rosa de Martinez Guerrero, chairman of the Inter-American Commission for Women, as one of the most effective good-will ambassadors the United States has sent to South America, visited almost 100 factories and work establishments on her latest mission. Last year she made a similar visit to Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay.

Speaking both Spanish and Portuguese, she was able to discuss with the workers the conditions under which they work and their desires for improvement. As a whole, she found that the Latin American nations have more federal labor legislation than the United States, but they do not have the staffs to enforce it. A good deal of the protective legislation for women pertains to maternity and child care. Interest in this matter, she said, stems originally from Europe. Latin American women asked Miss Cannon especially whether women in the United States neglected their homes and children when they went to work.

Many Kinds of Work

One of the outgrowths of Miss Cannon's trip may be a return visit of Latin American women labor leaders to study women's legislative and economic achievements in the United States.

Miss Cannon said she found that the war had hastened the entrance of women into public and industrial life, especially in Brazil. In addition to traditional employment in textile mills, she found women in Brazil entering airplane factories and starting to do machine repairing. Women have also been trained to help run the railroads but have not yet been used. Women volunteers have also come out of the traditional seclusion of the home to work for the Red Cross, to do Civilian Defense work, and to participate in social service work for families of soldiers, which has been organized by the wife of President Vargas.

Emergence of women from the home in Paraguay has been especially noticeable since the Chaco war when women gained a sense of independence in caring for wounded soldiers.

In Ecuador, women of the so-called "better classes" are taking jobs for the first time, Miss Cannon found. In certain countries where extensive military defense construction is under way, women are leaving low-paid factory jobs for those vacated by the men.

Though she was sent primarily to get information on Latin American women workers, Miss Cannon soon found herself in great demand as a speaker for women's groups, eager to know more about the contribution of women of the United States to the war effort.

It's Time to Crank Up That Old Freezer

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Count the joys of summertime—the warm sun, the old swimming hole, a rolling golf course on a clear day—and plenty of refreshing frozen desserts to cool the sportsman or the armchair athlete.

And the accent's on homemade tempters—tart fruit sherbets and ices, smooth-as-cream frozen puddings, and ice cream, the all-American favorite. Your favorite ice cream fountain is restricted in supplies, but there's no rationing of elbow grease to crank the freezer.

You can enjoy your old favorites, but in a new, wartime dress. Heavy cream is a luxury out for the duration, but light cream is a good stand-in, and there's no shortage of the makings of fruit ices. When the recipe sternly calls for "whipped cream," here's how to beat light cream to a rich, frothy fluff.

Soak one teaspoon plain, unflavored gelatin in four teaspoons of cold water five minutes. Measure one cup of light cream; then scald three tablespoons of it. Add to gelatin and stir until dissolved. Stir in the rest of the cream. Chill, covered, in the refrigerator two and one-half hours or longer. Beat with an egg beater until stiff, about three to five minutes. If not stiff enough, chill a few minutes until stiff, then stir up again, or chill light cream 24 hours before whipping without adding gelatin.

And now for recipes, especially adapted to wartime:

Directions for Freezing

In hand-turned freezer:

1. Assemble freezer. Set dasher in freezing can and cover. Surround can with alternate layers of finely chopped ice and rock salt, using 4 parts ice to 1 part salt. For a fine-textured cream use 6 to 8 parts ice to 1 part salt—but, remember, it takes longer cranking to freeze. Chill can 5 minutes before using.

2. Pour dessert mixture into can. Do not fill more than two-thirds full to allow for expansion. Cover and adjust crank.

3. Turn crank slowly for first three minutes, then rapidly and evenly until mixture is stiff and crank is very hard to turn.

4. Remove dasher, scrape ice cream down from sides of can. Put wax paper over frozen mixture and replace cover of freezing can. Cork dasher hole.

5. Drain off water; repack freezer can in ice and salt mixture; cover with heavy cloth or paper. Let stand and ripen before serving.

In a mechanical refrigerator:

1. Twenty minutes before placing dessert in freezing unit, set refrigerator control to coldest point.

2. For most rapid freezing, place dessert-filled tray in lowest part of freezing unit.

3. Leave control set at coldest point until dessert is completely frozen, then turn control back to hold dessert until serving.

4. Rapid freezing makes a smoother dessert with smaller crystals.

5. Some desserts require stirring during freezing. Follow directions for each recipe.

6. Cream should be whipped to custardlike consistency. Overbeaten cream gives a buttery consistency in refrigerator-frozen desserts.

Grape-Lime Ice

4 cups water
2 cups sugar
2 cups grape juice
Juice of 3 limes

Boil water and sugar together for 5 minutes. Cool. Add fruit juice. Freeze in refrigerator tray until partly frozen. Remove from tray. Beat quickly until light in color and well mixed. Return to tray and freeze until firm.

For ice cream freezer: Use three-quart freezer, taking 4 parts ice to 1 part rock salt. Follow directions outlined under "hand-turned freezer." Let ripen at least 1 hour before serving.

Basic Lemon Milk Sherbet

¾ cup sugar
Few grains salt
2 cups milk
½ cup lemon juice

Blend sugar, salt and milk. Add lemon juice and freeze in tray of automatic refrigerator, following directions given above. Stir well every half hour. Serves 4.

Or Try These Variations

Apricot Honey Sherbet—Omit sugar and lemon juice from basic recipe. Drain No. 2 can apricots and purée (there should be 1 cup). Add with 2 tablespoons honey.

Lime Sherbet—Omit lemon juice from basic recipe. Add ½ cup lime juice. Tint pale green.

Frozen Berry Dessert

4 cups fresh berries
½ cup sugar
¼ cup water
1 package berry-flavored gelatin
1¼ cups light cream

Crush berries, add sugar and water and let stand 10 minutes. Force one-half of berries through sieve, add water to make 2 cups and heat. Dissolve gelatin in hot liquid. Cool. Add cream. Place in bowl of ice water. When thickened, beat with rotary egg beater three minutes, or until slightly foamy. Remove from ice water and fold in remaining berries. Turn into freezing tray of refrigerator and freeze. Stir after 30 minutes. Freeze 3 to 4 hours, until firm. Makes 1½ quarts.

Chocolate Malted Ice Cream

2 eggs
½ cup sweetened chocolate malted milk powder
⅔ cup corn sirup
1 cup milk
1 cup cream, whipped

Beat eggs until fluffy add sirup and malted milk powder and beat thoroughly. Stir in milk. Whip cream until fluffy but not stiff and fold into first mixture. Pour into freezing tray and place in refrigerator. When firm, turn into a chilled bowl and beat with rotary beater until smooth and fluffy but not melted. Return to tray and finish freezing to serving consistency. Then reset control for storing. Serves 6 to 8.

Quick Pudding Ice Cream

1 package pudding mix, any flavor
1¼ cups milk
¼ cup sugar
1 teaspoon gelatin
¼ cup milk
1½ cups light cream

Mix milk gradually into pudding. Add sugar and bring mixture to boil. While hot, add gelatin, softened in the milk, and add the cream. Freeze in automatic refrigerator. When partially frozen, remove from tray and beat with rotary beater. Freeze 30 minutes longer, stir and freeze until firm. Makes ¾ quart.

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Powers of Wallace and Jones Curbed in Roosevelt Shake-Up

Continued from Page 1

job under provisions of Mr. Roosevelt's order, but that he will make himself available to Mr. Crowley for any assistance desired while the new foreign purchasing agency is being set up.

Mr. Perkins called chief assistants into conference this morning and urged them to keep BEW operations going without interruption pending new instructions from Mr. Crowley. At a meeting of BEW employees Wednesday night Mr. Perkins backed up Mr. Wallace's position in the Jones dispute and said the Vice-President had only done what "any red-blooded American" would have done.

Speaks Jones' Language

Mr. Crowley is a banker-businessman of middle-of-the-road stamp. He is head of the Federal Deposit Insurance Company, Alien Property Custodian, and simultaneously Chairman of the Board of the Standard Gas & Electric Co., a big public utility. It may be easier for him to get funds from the RFC than Mr. Wallace, because he speaks Mr. Jones' language.

Mr. Roosevelt provides that the new agency may not use any funds for foreign operations unless "approved in writing by a majority of the War Mobilization Committee."

The abolished BEW has had its jurisdictional squabbles with the State Department. There is an obvious effort to correct this in the new agency, though some doubt of its effect is held here.

Mr. Roosevelt specifically says the new agency's task shall be that of "unifying and co-ordinating the policies and programs of the agencies engaged in foreign economic matters, in conformity with the foreign policy of the United States as determined by the State Department."

Mr. Wallace and Mr. Jones greeted the President's statement differently, though both announced compliance.

In a terse 13-word comment, the Vice-President said:

"In wartime no one should question the over-all wisdom of the Commander in Chief."

Mr. Jones said he "concurred most heartily" in the President's decision, and said he could have picked no better man than Mr. Crowley.

To Wallace and Jones

The President addressed the following letter to Henry A. Wallace, Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, and to Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce:

Gentlemen:

I have come to the conclusion that the unfortunate controversy and acrimonious public debate which has been carried on between you in the public press concerning the administration of foreign economic matters make it necessary, in the public interest, to transfer these matters to other hands.

In the midst of waging a war so critical to our national security and to the future of all civilization, there is not sufficient time to investigate and determine where the truth lies in your conflicting versions as to transactions which took place over a year and a half ago.

My action today is not intended to decide that question. The important thing is to clear the decks and to get on with the war at once. To do this requires a fresh start with new men, unencumbered by interagency dissension and bitterness.

I am persuaded that the present controversy indicates that future co-operative action between your two agencies is impossible, and that without full co-operation between you the program of economic warfare cannot be carried out.

I am sure that the American people understand that both of you have attempted to do your duty as you have seen it; but we must go forward without any further public debate as to matters which are now academic so far as winning the war is presently concerned.

I have therefore issued today an executive order of which I am attaching a copy for your information and guidance.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

To Departments

The President also addressed identical letters to the heads of departments and agencies.

The text of these letters is as follows:

Dear Sir:

On Aug. 21, 1942, I sent to the head of each department and agency of the Federal Government a letter, copy of which is attached.

I call your attention to the statement contained in that letter that "disagreements either as to fact or policy should not be publicly aired, but are to be submitted to me by the appropriate heads of the conflicting agencies." Notwithstanding these positive instructions, disagreements between agencies have been publicly aired on several occasions.

I realize the nervous strain under which Government officials are working in wartime but I cannot overlook any further violations of my instructions. By this letter I do not place any restriction upon your furnishing statements in response to congressional inquiries. But if when you have a disagreement with another agency as to fact or policy, instead of submitting it to me or submitting it to the Director of War Mobilization for settlement under the terms of the order creating that office, you feel you should submit it to the press, I ask that when you release the statement for publication you send to me a letter of resignation.

If any subordinate of yours violates my instructions in this regard, I shall expect you to ask for his immediate resignation.

I am sending identical letters to the heads of every department and agency of the Government.

Sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

German Transit in Sweden Hit

STOCKHOLM, July 16 (AP) — Pressure on the Government of the Swedish press to suspend Nazi transit and military traffic to Norway "today rather than tomorrow," continued July 14 with a general stock-taking of Sweden's preparedness and the chances for a possible invasion of Norway.

"It is conceivable that Norway will be the next objective for the Allied thrust," the Göteborgs Posten declared. "The Germans are making feverish preparations to meet such an attack. The fact that also the Swedish Government is reckoning with early hostile events in Norway or Denmark is evident from Foreign Minister Günther's recent speech. Today the farmer is being taken at his busiest time away from important tasks for Sweden's military preparedness necessitates it.

"It, however, is an equally important measure of preparedness now when events are reaching a climax in the north to wind up transit and traffic and get rid of the great risks which German transports involve to our railways and districts through which these transports pass. It is better to end up the transit and traffic today than tomorrow and the Government should not have any difficulty finding reasons."

The newspaper said the development of Allied air bombing had improved the shipping situation and decreased the importance of Nazi U-boats and now make the invasion of Norway plausible where it would have been ruled out some time ago.

The Svenska Morgonbladet emphasized that Sweden's military preparedness was at its height and added that everyone knows the reason for the "increased watchfulness." It went on:

"The era of invasions has come and we know and understand that the Allies are going to deal with other places besides Sicily, one of which undoubtedly will be the Norwegian coast."

Wisconsin Governor Calls Assembly 'Haywire' in Record Veto Overriding

MADISON, Wis., July 16 (AP)—The Legislature's judgment "went haywire," rumbled Gov. Walter S. Goodland yesterday in considering the unprecedented shellacking the lawmakers administered in overriding 17 vetoes in two days.

But the Governor took the setback in stride although there was a note of warning in his comment.

He declared his vetoes would have saved the taxpayers $492,540 a year but agreed the Legislature had exercised its right in overriding, adding:

"That completes the record. I am content to let the people pass final judgment."

Governor Goodland, a Republican, became Chief Executive last winter following the passing of the governor-elect, a Progressive. With his party in firm control of the Assembly, smooth sailing seemed to lie ahead. But differences soon developed. The Governor demanded economy and set out to build up a large surplus to meet postwar contingencies. The legislators, thinking about campaign pledges, frequently found themselves opposed to his projects.

After six months of labor, the legislators cleared their desks and on June 18 recessed for three weeks. Returning last Tuesday they found 24 vetoes awaiting them. Rebellion broke out. Republicans lambasted Governor Goodland, claiming he had not consulted them and charging the executive office with non-co-operation. There were resentful references to previous disputes and declarations that Governor Goodland played too much of a lone hand in party matters. The Legislature quickly re-passed 17 of the vetoed bills, killed three, and recessed for another three weeks.

Republican leaders frankly said the recess, rather than sine die adjournment, was taken so they could keep "one foot in the door" to see what happens. They also hinted at a third recess, explaining that since Governor Goodland proposes a special session to consider postwar problems, they preferred to remain in regular session. Thus they could consider any subject, not just those specified in a special call.

"They dumped 200 bills in my lap and then left town," Governor Goodland commented when apprised of the complainants. "How could I consult with them when they weren't here? But I don't consider the overriding of the vetoes as an attack on me. I think the judgment of the Legislature went haywire."

Absenteeism Laid To Alcoholism

DETROIT, July 16 (AP)—Chronic alcoholism is a major cause of war plant absenteeism as America's greatest public health problem, Dr. Thomas J. Meyers of Los Angeles told the American College of Neuropsychiatrists here yesterday.

Dr. Meyers, who is secretary of the College and senior attending neuropsychiatrist at Los Angeles County Osteopathic Hospital, estimated that there are more than 1,000,000 cases of chronic alcoholism in the United States and that the cases are increasing at the rate of about 60,000 a year.

Majors Finally Forced To Appreciate Al Javery

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Among the interesting developments at Philadelphia on Tuesday, on the occasion of the 11th annual All-Star Game, was the fine pitching of Al Javery; and as they opened a week-end series with the Brooklyn Dodgers this afternoon at Allston, the Braves were saying that it was about time the big leagues appreciated the mound finesse of the big right-hander from North Oxford, Mass.

Thus, the American League now knows what the National has known for a couple of years—that Javery has the heart and assortment of a real good pitcher. He can throw hard, as they say on the bench, and he has the courage and control to throw past any hitter who happens to show at the plate.

Not Javery

Outstanding in Javery's performance at Shibe Park was his change of pace. He "pulled the string" better than any other hurler who worked in the dream game. This pitch was so deceptive, in fact, Al was able to strike out Vern Stephens, the best hitter in the junior circuit, and Ken Keltner and George Case, who are not exactly tramps with bats. The Americans could push Mort Cooper around, but not Al Javery.

Incidentally, Javery says that Cooper was obviously "tight" as he walked out to the mound that night in Phillie. "He wasn't loose and free as he is during the regular season," Javery said. It may be that big Mort has the sort of temperament which refuses to stay unwound in a big series, or a big game. He probably tightens up to such a degree that he loses his stuff and is a soft touch for enemy batters. To get the best out of him in such a situation, therefore, it would probably be wiser to use Mort out of the bull pen.

Minus Medwick

The Dodgers came here without Joe Medwick. When Branch Rickey traded Bobo Newsom, the problem child, to the Browns for Archie McKain and Fritz Ostermueller, the Brooklyn club went one over the player limit. Critics see this Medwick move as an outright tip that the man is slated for other pastures. Naturally, the possibility of his joining the Braves has arisen, as it always does when a name player is put on the market. But we doubt if Bob Quinn or Casey Stengel are interested in the slowing Medwick, or his fat contract.

Once a great hitter, Medwick is well under .300 this year and has hit nothing longer than a two-bagger. Unless he can hold his present contract, he very likely will quit. Joe has taken care of his money. Ask bell hops and porters.

In Washington last night, the Red Sox dropped another one-run game to the Senators, 4-3, chiefly because Bob Johnson took a sudden liking to Yank Terry's pitching. Bob hit a double and homer, driving in three of the four Washington runs. Consequently, the Sox early today were seventh in the American League, nine games off the Yankee pace. The win put the Senators back into second place.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs. . . . Javery's rise in baseball should be an inspiration to other local boys who would like to make the game their profession. . . . George Metkovich has joined the Red Sox and probably will break in against the Senators this week end. . . . Manny Salvo is understood to be Casey Stengel's pitcher for tomorrow's contest with Brooklyn. . . . It will be Ladies' Day. . . . The Red Sox now stand five and five in their series with Washington.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bobby Doerr has now gone 53 consecutive games at second base without an error. . . . Like Lou Gehrig, he intends to set up a record that will never be touched. . . . Tony Lupien has hit .480 in the last six games and today had his seasonal average up to .252. . . . The latest bulletin out of Commissioner Landis' office says that Butch Nieman recently signed a new contract with the Braves, probably at a salary increase. . . . Win Green signed a new one with the Red Sox. . . . Tomorrow's game at Braves starts at 2 o'clock. . . . The Braves dropped a 5-0 decision to the Providence Slaters of the New England War Workers' League in Providence last night. . . . Pitcher Steve Fallon held the Stengelmen to five scattered singles.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	48	25	.658	
Brooklyn	47	34	.580	5
Pittsburgh	39	35	.527	9½
Cincinnati	39	38	.506	11
Philadelphia	35	42	.455	15
Boston	32	40	.444	15½
Chicago	34	43	.442	16
New York	30	47	.390	20

Results July 15

Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 3.
Philadelphia 9, New York 1.
Chicago 8, Cincinnati 0.
Only games scheduled.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	43	30	.589	
Washington	41	37	.526	4½
Detroit	38	37	.521	5
Chicago	36	36	.500	6½
St. Louis	36	37	.493	7
Cleveland	35	39	.473	8½
Boston	35	40	.467	9
Philadelphia	34	44	.436	11½

Results July 15

Washington 4, Boston 3.
Chicago 7, Detroit 4.
St. Louis 2, Cleveland 1.
Only games scheduled.

Dodds May Push Gunder Haegg To New Mile Record

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16 (AP)—Gunder Haegg, the Swedish speedster, will round four laps at Kezar Stadium tomorrow in the first effort of his American tour to set a world record for one mile.

Haegg hasn't had to hustle in his previous longer American races; not one of his challengers could approach him.

But tomorrow he will be up against Gil Dodds in what is regarded as the latter's specialty. The Boston divinity student trailed Haegg in their two-mile contests at Chicago and Los Angeles, but he has chalked up a 4:08.5 for the indoor mile and is widely considered to be the top American miler of the day.

John D. Fulton of Stanford University is looked upon as another entrant who might push Haegg. And Arne Andersson only recently lowered Haegg's unofficial world record of 4:04.6 by two seconds, so if he needs any further incentive, there it is.

Miss Hicks Plans To Give Up Golf

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., winner of the 1941 National amateur golf championship, said today she planned to give up golf and devote all her attention to the Spars after competing next week in the Tam O'Shanter women's open.

"It seems as though everything that is needed in golf is on the shortage list, she said, stressing her belief that golf is on the way out. "And gasoline rationing and labor shortage have hit most courses pretty hard."

Grid Campaign Appears Safe In Southwest

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—It now appears safe to say that the Southwest Conference will have a football campaign next fall and that there will be six teams battling for the championship—thanks to the Navy for its help.

The schedule won't carry the usual 10 games and there will be no long trips but it seems certain that Texas, Texas A. and M., Texas Christian, Southern Methodist, Rice, and Arkansas will start practice Sept. 5—The official opening date.

No Announcement

Baylor is not expected to participate although there has been no official announcement from university authorities.

Many Naval V-12 trainees, with permission to play football, have come to Texas, T. C. U., S. M. U., and Rice in recent days. A check-up has shown these schools may expect at least enough from the trainee groups to round out their squads and, as Coach Jimmie Stewart of Southern Methodist says, "Give us enough men for scrimmage."

Texas A. and M. and Arkansas do not have Naval trainees to help fill out squads but have announced they will go ahead. A. and M. says it will have a team as long as it is able to put 11 men on the field. A call to the student body recently brought out 135 candidates, although none have had college experience. Arkansas says it will depend on 4-Fs and 17-year-olds.

Baylor has an Army contingent but would get no football players from that group under the announced policy of the military that its trainees do not have time for intercollegiate athletics.

Every Reason for Team

Coach Jess Neely of Rice, after looking over likely grid candidates from the V-12 program, says, "We have every reason to believe we will be able to field a team." This was very uncertain a month or so ago.

Six or eight colleges within restricted traveling distances will have teams and these, together with service elevens, will fill out the schedules. Tulane already has been signed for tilts with Rice, S. M. U., and A. and M., and Texas will play Southwestern University.

Upsets Frequent In Opening Round Og N. Y. Tourney

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 16 (AP)—The defending champion and the co-medalists failed to survive yesterday's opening-match rounds of the men's State amateur golf championship, in which comparative newcomers captured the major glory.

Alex Stevenson, Niagara Falls, 1942 titleholder, went out in the first round at the hands of Ray Forkey, Syracuse, 3 and 2. Forkey in turn was eliminated by Joe Ruszas, Albany, 5 and 4 in the afternoon round.

Mal Galletta, St. Albans, co-medalist with Pete Ladislaw, Bayside, fell before Jim Smith, Baldwin, 5 and 4. Ladislaw was toppled by Joe Bednarski, Syracuse, 2 up.

In addition to the semifinals in the senior class, today's card listed quarter and semifinals for the younger men and semifinals in the women's division.

Titles will be decided Saturday in all classes over the 36-hole route.

Made the Shift

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 16 (AP)—Southpaw Frank Veverka, who pitches for Memphis in the Southern Association when he's not at his job in an aircraft factory, was in a hurry to make the 11:30 p. m. shift last night, so—

He hurled two shutout victories over Atlanta, 11-0 and 5-0, gave up only six hits in the 16 innings and got five hits himself in eight times at bat, all in two hours and 34 minutes.

He arrived at the war plant in plenty of time.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Stephens, St. Louis, .336; Cuccinello, Chicago, .332.
Runs—Vernon, Washington, 49; Gutteridge, St. Louis, 47.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 55; Etten, New York, 54.
Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 102; Hockett, Cleveland, 88.
Doubles—Kuhnner, Cleveland, 22; Wakefield, Detroit, 19.
Triples—Lindell, New York, and York, Detroit, 7.
Home Runs—Stephens, St. Louis, 13; Laabs, St. Louis, 11.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 24; Moses, Chicago, 21.
Pitching—Grove, Chicago, 8-0; Candini, Washington, 7-1.

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .331; Herman, Brooklyn, .328.
Runs—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 66; Musial, St. Louis, and F. Walker, Brooklyn, 51.
Runs Batted In—Herman, Brooklyn, 59; Nicholson, Chicago, 57.
Hits—Herman and Vaughan, Brooklyn, and Musial, St. Louis, 99.
Doubles—Herman, Brooklyn, 23; Vaughan, Brooklyn, 22.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 11; Gordon, New York, and Russell, Pittsburgh, 8.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 14; Nicholson, Chicago, 12.
Stolen Bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 16; Ott, New York, and Gustine, Pittsburgh, 7.
Pitching—Sewell, Pittsburgh, 12-3; Krist, St. Louis, 7-1.

Boston Pitching

Braves

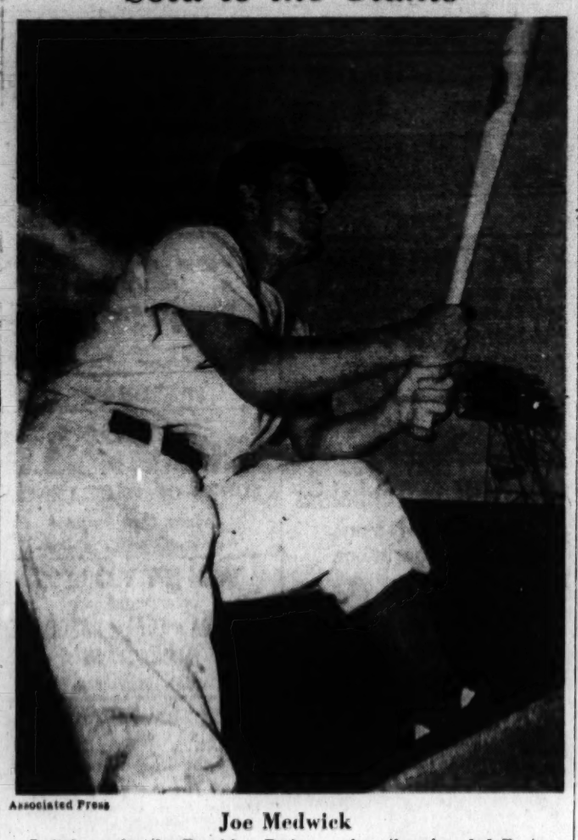
	W	L		W	L
Salvo	3	2	MacFayden	0	0
Javery	8	8	Martin	0	0
Tobin	6	6	Farrell	0	1
Barrett	6	8	Odom	0	2
Andrews	4	10			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Hughson	9	6	Lucier	2	2
Judd	7	4	Dobson	1	6
Ryba	4	2	Newsome	1	4
Brown	3	4	Woods	0	1
Terry	5	4			

BRAVES FIELD Tomorrow at 2 P. M.
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2100 and Braves Field Sta. 9600
LADIES' DAY—Entrance on Babcock Street

Sold to the Giants



Associated Press

Joe Medwick

Left home by the Brooklyn Dodgers when they invaded Boston, Joe Medwick today was sold to the New York Giants for the waiver price of $7,500. According to Eddie Brannick, Giants' Secretary, no other players were involved.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Heard Around the Leagues

One of the biggest chuckles baseball men have been getting out of the Brooklyn revolt is that Bobo Newsom, whom everyone (except Branch Rickey) seemed to be defending against Leo Durocher, has for years been one of the more unpopular fellows in the majors . . . If Newsom is as smart (financially) as we think he is, he will join the Browns in preference to quitting baseball . . . He should be able to see what, in a close race like the American, a winning pitcher could do for a club like the Browns . . . Bobo might be just the fellow to hurl Luke Sewell into the next World Series, and become a bigger hero in St. Louis than he had been in Brooklyn.

♪ ♪ ♪

Butch Nieman who has stayed over or just under the .300 batting mark for the Braves this season, hit a slim .207 with Scranton and Elmira in 1942 . . . Just further proof that in baseball, you never can tell . . . Lou Novikoff is still riding around the National League in an upper berth and not at all pleased about it . . . But who isn't these days . . . Nobody got a bigger kick out of the Brooklyn revolt than Frankie Frisch, who thinks he now has a better chance to squeeze past the Dodgers and finish in the runner-up spot . . . Captain Billy Southworth, Jr., recently christened his new bomber, "Winning Run."

♪ ♪ ♪

Bob Quinn suggests that in future All-Star Games, the last-place managers run the clubs . . . Schoolboy Rowe's comeback with the Phillies is probably the best of the year . . . Credit Bucky Harris with a big assist on this one . . . New York critics claim that Charley Wensloff has as much "stuff" as any young pitcher in baseball . . . Did they ever hear of Tex Hughson? . . . Hughson, not content with throwing every pitch known to man, constantly invents new ones . . . They say he gets up in the middle of the night to try out one he has dreamed about . . . Just the same, young Wensloff is one of the better youngsters . . . Bobby Doerr has made only two errors at second base all year.

♪ ♪ ♪

The boys suspect that Joe McCarthy used the All-Star Game to arouse his ball players into a faster clip in the flag race . . . Remember, he kept all of them on the bench at Phillie . . . Billy Southworth is breaking a number of hearts around the N. L. by keeping Johnny Hopp on the bench . . . Rival managers say: "Imagine keeping a ball player with his ability in the dugout. He could play every day on my team." . . . But Johnny will stay with the Cardinals . . . Baseball magnates have come up against a strange barrier . . . They find it almost impossible to sell a player—or buy one—for cash . . . All the other fellow is interested in is players.

♪ ♪ ♪

The George Metkovich-to-the-Red-Sox deal was unique in that it was the first time since Charley Graham and his associates took over the San Francisco club in 1918 that a player has been sold for immediate delivery . . . Graham probably had to do it that way to make the deal stick . . . Metkovich is in 1-A and apt to be called up at any time . . . By the way, it develops that Metkovich refused to report to the Braves last spring, threatening to stay in a Los Angeles aircraft factory unless he was given a chance to play on the West Coast . . . Thus, Bob Quinn arranged a deal with Graham . . . Joe Di Maggio is playing with the Santa Ana Air Base nine in California.

♪ ♪ ♪

Birdie Tebbetts thinks that the only servicemen fitted to play big league baseball when the war is over will be those who played up here before the conflict started . . . He points out that although a lot of young soldiers have talent, they have no time to develop it under the Army routine . . . Bruce Campbell has been transferred from the Waco, Texas, Flying School to an unrevealed air base in Kansas . . . Al Lopez reveals that Rip Sewell throws his famous slow ball "off the palm, like you'd toss a shotput." . . . Everyone supposed Rip was throwing a knuckler, including those who could not hit it.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—A recent visitor to these precincts was Mrs. Violet Jean McClatchey, an attractive and very earnest young woman from Bartlesville, Okla., by way of South Orange, N. J., who stopped to put in a few good words for the common copper cent. . . . The reason that Mrs. McClatchey thinks so highly of cents is that when 200,000 women bowlers start contributing them, they mount up to a good many pretty pennies, and as Chairman of the War Service Committee of the Women's International Bowling Congress, Mrs. M. wants to keep the pennies, nickels, and dimes pouring in. . . . She also is interested in giving her favorite sport full credit for its war contributions.

♪ ♪ ♪

Last year the W. I. B. C. bought a bomber plane for the Air Forces, and "adopted" its crew, thereby giving Capt. William Chum and Sergeant William Morehead something of an advantage over sailors who have only one girl in every port. . . . "Miss W. I. B. C." already has been in action and recently returned to Dayton, Ohio, for a checkup. . . . The girls found they had some money left over, so they bought an ambulance which will be presented to the Army soon, probably at Columbus, Ohio. . . . They're not setting any quotas for their contributions during the coming pin season, but they expect to pay for "one or more" ambulance planes at $80,000 each.

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Impressive as these figures look, what really stirs Mrs. McClatchey's enthusiasm is the fact that a large part of the money comes from pennies dropped in the "kitty" for misses, splits, etc., during bowling matches. . . . One of her favorite novelties is putting a yellow pin in each pit—"they call it the Jap pin. Well named, don't you think?"—and collecting a cent for every time it is left standing on the first ball. . . . "In a week's time you collect a good many dollars" she points out, especially since about 6,000 women's leagues operate each season.

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In addition to contributing their small change, the women bowlers are doing such things as knitting for the Red Cross—you'll see them working with their needles while waiting their turns at the pins, writing letters to service men and women, including nearly 500 members of the W. I. B. C. in the services . . . Some groups even have stopped bowling but continue their weekly meetings to knit or make bandages. . . . Those in uniform apparently haven't stopped bowling, for several applications for league sanctions have been granted. . . . "We think that writing letters is very important, too," Mrs. McClatchey adds. "I write to about 50 boys in service and send them little gifts and make cookies for them. In fact, I think it is all very good work. If I didn't think so I'd get a job on the production line where I could do more good."

♪ ♪ ♪

Changing the subject as far as possible, the boys who came down from Buffalo for the All-Star baseball game say that Sen. Jim Mead is really steamed up over his idea of having the Army and Navy play football in some Metropolitan center where a lot of people would pay to see it. . . . Wonder if he might be thinking of that big Buffalo Stadium that never has been clear full? . . . Branch Rickey says he crosses his bridges when he comes to them. . . . If he runs into any more incidents like the Newsom-Durocher affair, Branch likely will be casting longing looks at the Brooklyn Bridge—and wondering whether it would be quicker to walk or take the Fulton St. car.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Steve Sundra and Vern Stephens, Browns—Sundra pitched four-hit ball and Stephens hit a two-run homer, his 13th of year, to beat Indians.

Maurice Van Robays, Pirates—Celebrated return from minors by hitting double and two singles to lead attack on Cardinals.

Bob Johnson, Senators—Hit two-run homer for big blow in victory over Red Sox.

Hiram Bithorn and Bill Nicholson, Cubs—Bithorn shutout Reds on four hits and Nicholson hit his 12th home run with two aboard.

Kewpie Barrett, Phillies—Whipped Giants with seven-hit hurling.

Orval Grove, White Sox—Held Tigers to five hits to chalk up eighth triumph without defeat this season.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Brubaker	10	3	0	0	1	.421
McCarthy	291	36	85	3	31	.292
Nieman	119	17	32	0	13	.269
Holmes	307	39	81	2	15	.264
Klutts	90	7	25	0	6	.256
Workman	293	35	72	8	39	.246
Ross	165	22	38	5	19	.230
Ryan	295	32	67	1	14	.224
Wietelmann	251	19	56	0	22	.223
Masi	103	14	23	2	13	.223
Burns	59	5	13	1	3	.220
Jonet	252	23	51	1	16	.202
Farrell	18	1	3	0	0	.167
Poland	85	5	11	0	7	.129
Cuccinello	19	1	0	0	2	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	120	16	38	0	6	.317
Culberson	161	20	50	3	16	.311
Partee	139	15	40	0	10	.288
Cronin	53	5	15	4	10	.283
Fox	289	34	80	2	22	.277
Tabor	277	24	70	7	36	.253
Lupien	306	29	77	3	19	.252
Doerr	300	26	72	6	36	.240
Conroy	56	8	13	1	3	.232
Lake	179	24	38	3	14	.212
Simmons	104	6	22	0	11	.212
Lazor	79	8	15	0	5	.190
Barna	101	17	18	2	10	.178
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

Minor League Scores

Results July 15

By the Associated Press

American Association

Columbus, 9-1, Minneapolis 5-3.
Indianapolis 7, Kansas City 0.
Toledo, 2-4, St. Paul 0-5.
Milwaukee 3, Louisville 1 (tie, 16 innings).

International League

Jersey City 2, Syracuse 0.
Baltimore 4, Newark 1.
Montreal 9, Rochester 0.
Toronto 3, Buffalo 1.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 6, Sacramento 2.
Portland 8, Hollywood 5.
Seattle 14, Oakland 2.
Los Angeles 3, San Diego 0.

Southern Association

Knoxville 9, Birmingham 8.
Little Rock 7-1, Montgomery 4-3.
Memphis 11-8, Atlanta 0-0.
New Orleans 13, Nashville 2.

Eastern League

Springfield 1-7, Scranton 0-6.
Binghamton 3-3, Albany 1-7.
Elmira 9, Utica 1.

Brooklyn Takes to Road; Rickey Sells Joe Medwick

By the Associated Press

The "Bums rush" is on in Brooklyn for fair and this time the heav-ho went to Joseph Michael (Muscles) Medwick, the once celebrated outfielder whose usefulness to the Dodgers, like that of Louis Norman (Bobo) Newsom, came to an end as he was sold to the New York Giants for the waiver price of $7,500.

When the ball club left New York last night for a three-weeks trip away from the stormy scene of insurrection at Ebbets Field, Medwick was left at home. Although the maneuver was shrouded in mystery by club officials, no mirrors were needed to see behind the veil of Branch Rickey's house-cleaning.

Having moved to wipe out the rebellion against Manager Leo Durocher by trading Newsom to the St. Louis Browns for two antiquated pitchers, Fritz Ostermueller and Archie McKain, Rickey had 26 players on his roster, one over the limit, and was compelled to get rid of another man.

Tried Before

His choice of Medwick was connected only indirectly with the rebellion. Rickey had been trying to dispose of him ever since becoming President of the Dodgers last November. He didn't like the temperament of the famous slugger, who never had batted less than .300 in 12 seasons with the St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn and who had been the National League's batting champion and most valuable player in 1937.

Although he came down a long way from his original asking price, Rickey's chances of making a deal for Medwick almost faded with the player's performance this year. At present his batting average is .272 and he hasn't made a hit longer than a double.

The rebellion apparently caused Rickey to decide that this would be a good time to sweep off the stoop, but good.

In any case the Bums hit the headlines again at the same time they hit the road and their antics continued to provide a smoke-screen over the activities of other clubs, most of whom resumed play yesterday after the All-Star Game layoff.

The Dodgers, while idle, even gained half a game on the Cardinals, who were whipped 4-3 at Pittsburgh last night as Maurice Van Robays, just returned from a minor league whirl at Toronto, collected a double and two singles to lead a 14-hit attack on Max Lanier.

The Chicago Cubs bunched five runs in the third and three in the eighth to crush the Cincinnati Reds 8-0 behind the four-hit hurling of Hiram Bithorn. Bill Nicholson hit his 12th home run with two on in the eighth. The spree interrupted the winning parade of Elmer Riddle, who had won nine of his last 10 games.

Barrett Wins

The Phillies pounded a 9-1 victory out of the New York Giants as Richard (Kewpie) Barrett pitched steady seven-hit ball. The only run against him was a homer by Buster Maynard.

In the American League, Orval Grove attained his eighth triumph without defeat by pitching five-hit ball as the Chicago White Sox downed the Detroit Tigers 7-4.

Washington whipped the Boston Red Sox 4-3 with Bob Johnson driving in three runs, two of them on a homer. Each team made five hits, but the Red Sox bunched theirs for three runs in the second before Alex Carrasquel came in to pitch seven innings and get his tenth victory.

The St. Louis Browns stopped the Cleveland Indians 2-1 in the only game played in daylight. A home run by Vernon Stephens, his 13th, accounted for both Brownie runs and a round-tripper by Ken Keltner produced the Tribe's tally, although Steve Sundra pitched a four-hitter.

Major Griffith Satisfied Over Grid Turnouts

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—Maj. John L. Griffith, Big Ten Athletic Commissioner, believes the number of men turning out for summer football practice in the Conference is "very satisfactory," saying that some of the coaches previously had been concerned over the manpower situation.

"Minnesota had 60, Ohio State more than 50, Iowa has over 40, Wisconsin 70, and Northwestern at least 60," he said. "I asked one pessimistic college man if they wouldn't have as many candidates as when the game started at his school and he answered 'yes.' That reminded me that when football was started at Illinois only 12 boys reported, yet the school played a collegiate schedule."

Great Lakes Teams Feel Talent Drain

GREAT LAKES, Ill., July 16 (AP)—The drain on athletic talent also is being felt at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Eight members of last season's basketball team have been detached—Gilbert Huffman, Tennessee; Eddie Riska and George Sobek, Notre Dame; Forrest Sprowl and Charles Caress, Purdue; Bob Dietz and Wilbur Schumacher, Butler, and Harold Hull, Maryville, Mo., Teachers. They received commissions as ensigns and reported to an eastern gunnery school.

End Howard Hickey, formerly of the University of Arkansas and the Cleveland Rams, has become the 34th member of the 1942 football team to depart from Great Lakes.

Phils Sell Two

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Sale of Pitcher Charlie Fuchs of Toledo of the American Association, and Catcher Tommy Padden to the Washington Senators, has been announced by William D. Cox, President of the Phillies.

Fuchs, obtained during the spring season from Detroit, where he won three and lost two last year, had a record of three victories and seven losses with the Phillies this season.

Padden, a veteran who has seen service with several major league clubs, was obtained from the New York Yankees in part settlement of the deal whereby the Yanks acquired First Baseman Nick Etten from the Phils.

Braves-Reds Relief Tilt

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds-Boston Braves version of the Army-Navy relief games will be offered here July 28, with a fan-picked team of Reds and Braves meeting Mickey Cochrane's Great Lakes Naval Training Base team in a twilight game preceding the scheduled league night game.

All receipts will go to the War Relief and Service Fund, Inc.

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Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.

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GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
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CARVER HOUSE
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Tho' dim without, there's light inside,
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KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
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Fine Food
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United States and Canada

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(Continued from previous page)

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BROCKTON

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We Appreciate Your Patronage
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Lowell Coke
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LOWELL

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Smart, new designs! Durable as well as decorative. Good household size, 70x86. $5.00 Reg. $6.98
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A DEPOSIT OF $1 OPENS A CHECK ACCOUNT
NO MINIMUM BALANCE THIS MEMBER
ONLY CHARGE: 5¢ for EACH CHECK DRAWN AND EACH ITEM DEPOSITED

THE MALDEN TRUST CO.
MEMBER F. D. I. C. MALDEN, MASS.

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Better Selection of Quality
FURNITURE
At prices that will save you money . . . Terms 30-day charge accounts or 1 year to pay.
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
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Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

Now in Progress at
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Advance Sale of Furs
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FLOWERS for All Occasions
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
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We carry a complete line of curtains and draperies exclusively at our new Malden Location.
Special order work is our specialty
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'blue coal'
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Mystic 3100
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SUNOCO GAS

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Lady May Shop
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GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

MELROSE

(Continued)

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Prices that appeal
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FUEL OILS • COAL • RANGE OILS
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Flowers for All Occasions
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Florists
Highland Avenue at Rosemary Street
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Member Florist Delivery Telegraph Ass'n.
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NEW BEDFORD

Star Store
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Midsummer Sale On!
"PENOBSCOT"
Sheets and Cases
Seconds of
Wamsutta Supercale

—in Old New Bedford
"GULF HILL"
denotes the highest in quality
Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar
596 PLEASANT STREET
Opp. Library in The Heart of The City

Ready to Use or Put Away
PARSONS
LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

Buy the Best Shoes
"BOSTONIANS"
at
M. C. SWIFT & SON
201 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

M. J. Leahy Co.
572-76 Pleasant Street, New Bedford
"Smart Apparel For Men"

"Where Greater New Bedford Buys Its Food"
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Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
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For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoes for You and Your Children
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283 Washington Street

NEWTONVILLE

LUMBER
PAINTS
STORM SASH
INSULATION
COMBINATION DOORS
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 5 P. M.

Oldest insurance agency in Newton, representing some of the strongest stock and mutual companies.
Budget plan if desired.
Let me quote you rates.
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46 Austin Street Bigelow 7304

FUEL OIL
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FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
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Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

HAVE
LAWN MOWERS
Sharpened and Set NOW!
Precision Work
'Pittsfield Tire' and Battery Shop
West and Center Sts. Howard S. Babbitt

E. F. FISH BAKERY
Quality Breads and Bakery Products
289 North Street Dial 2-3083

KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade
HEADQUARTERS for CANNING SUPPLIES
Lovely assortment of Handkerchiefs, white and colored, plain and embroidered. Make a nice gift.
Priced 25c to $2.95
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Visit Our
WORK and PLAY SHOP
second fashion floor
ENGLAND BROS.

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PHONE FOR BETTER LAUNDERING TODAY
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
100 Quincy Avenue 39 Temple Street

Cool summer sportswear for every member of the family.
. . . MEN
. . . WOMEN
. . . BOYS
REMICK'S

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pro. 1234

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INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

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TEXACO PRODUCTS
Gas, Oil, Complete Lubrication are offered with a friendly smile at
Johnson's Service Station
1213 No. Main St. Tel. Rea. 1215

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SOMERVILLE

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★ Star Market Co. ★
Finest Assortment in Somerville
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Sparkling Fresh, Top Quality, Every Day
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

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Painting and Decorating
Wholesale and Retail
Paint and Wallpapers
New Ceilings—Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

SPRINGFIELD

(Continued)

Flowers by PAGE
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0233

Lovely Flowers
from CROFT'S
(F. T. D.)
393 Dwight Street Phone 4-2195

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Come in and see
The Market of Tomorrow
Quality foods at reasonable prices
Waltham Super Market
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WELLESLEY

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

WORCESTER

"How They Look for the Mail"
STATIONERY
individually yours
DAVIS & BANISTER, INC.
24 Pearl Street, Worcester

European Classified

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

WANTED, UNFURNISHED small house, part house, or flat; Surrey or Sussex. Write GRAMOLT, 7, The Oval, Guildford.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 70, Post or call. RENEW-WEAR LTD., 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Abb. 7248.

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SUTTON, Surrey, in or near. Wanted to rent, small house or self-contained flat. Box W-1760, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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SUSSEX, Hove. Tel. 2023—Sunny bed-sitting rooms, quiet locality, near busses, shops, gardens; board except lunch 2½ gns., breakfast 32/6. Box W-1724, BCM/CSM London, W. C. 1.

POST VACANT

BROMLEY, KENT.—Domestic help, live in, 3 in family; good home conditions. BAYLEY, 35 Beadon Road, Bromley.

SURREY.—Home with small remuneration offered by lady to one who would share work of house taking few paying guests; children not objected to and someone accustomed lin-reading most suitable. Box W-1763, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

SURREY.—Wanted, 2 domestic workers—good cooking and housework; quiet country and comfortable home offered; salary according to arrangement. Box W-1769, BCM-CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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COACHING, Examinations. Modern languages and Latin a speciality. R. O. Gerckе, F. I. L., 83, Woodstorne Avenue, Stoneleigh, Ewell, Surrey (Ewell 3780).

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BATH

The PULTENEY BOOKSHOP
6, Argyle Street, Bath
★
New and Standard Books
Stationery Maps
TEL. 4528

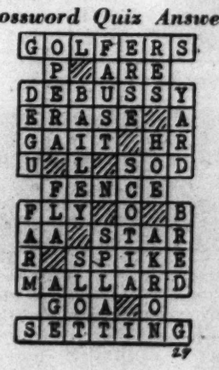
For DYEING and CLEANING
send it to
Brooks'
ARGYLE ST., BATH

J. PUGSLEY & SON
3, Southgate Street (Tel. Bath 4865)
For Fine Fitting Footwear
The Fitting of
CHILDREN
a Speciality

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

EVERYTHING IN WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN
WHEATLEY BROS.
JAEGER
AGENTS
22, St. Leonards Rd. Tel. 128

Crossword Quiz Answers



ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
52-56, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
624, 626, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO.
Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
Removal experts, decorators, complete house furnishers, carpet and curtain specialists, china, glass, ironmongery, etc.

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, YEOVIL, HAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
42A, Poole Road, Westbourne
317, Wimborne Road, Winton
LONDON HOUSE, WIMBORNE

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 513

Tarrants
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2014

BRIGHTON and HOVE

Builders and Decorators
Bostel Bros Ltd
WEST STREET, BRIGHTON TEL. 4084
Refrigerating, Electrical and Sanitary Engineers Heating and Lighting
ESTABLISHED 1789

FROWD'S
FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
61 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

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BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24488
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
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Jolly & Son Ltd.
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 25401
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
and
DRY CLEANERS

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND
(Continued from previous page)

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URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
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Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

Warner's Ltd. Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61, High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton, Chingford & Upminster

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BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
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HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in This Paper
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

DUDLEY

MILK MAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS

DUDLEY

EXETER

ACKROYD'S
The People's Drapers
EXETER
Phone 3402

COMFORTABLE SHOES
for every member of the family
WOODLEY'S SHOES
162, Fore Street, Exeter
(Just down hill on the right)

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY SCIENTIFIC laundry process
Assures whiter linen, softer woollens, brighter colours and longer wear. High grade laundry service at keen prices. Return carriage or postage paid.
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
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'Phone: Bramley 3294

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MILK MAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS

HEREFORD

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

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CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL" and All Best Makes of China
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PLYMOUTH

Come to Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

Handbag Repairs and Re-linings
Prompt and careful attention
UNDERHILL'S
(Dept. "E")
101, Tavistock Road, Plymouth

ENGLAND

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J. VINEY & SONS
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PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

Military Tailors and Outfitters
ROWE & EDMONDS
Uniforms for all officers
Men's and Women's Services
8, CLARENDON ROAD, SOUTHSEA

REDHILL—Surrey

Franco-British LAUNDRY
HIGH CLASS LAUNDERERS
72, Station Road, Redhill
PHONE RED. 3204

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd RICHMOND SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SEVENOAKS

JAMES OUTRAM
BEEHIVE BOOT STORE
"K" Footwear
Lotus & Delta
59, High Street

SUTTON—Surrey

SHINNERS RESTAURANT
for Luncheons & Teas
HIGH STREET, SUTTON

F. BUCKLEY
High Class Baker and Pastry Cook
37, Upper High Street, EPSOM

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

J. F. ROCKHEY, LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
FASHION SPECIALISTS AND GENERAL DRAPERS
Pay a visit to our Café Restaurant, Torquay
Tel. 3286

BESSELL
41, Fleet Street, Torquay
Underwear Knitwear
Hosiery
Dresses and Fabrics

DEVON LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS
Newton Road, Torquay
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners, and Dyers
Vans call in all districts. Tel. 63157

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
AUTUMN MILLINERY DISPLAYS
4a, 5, 6 STRAND, TORQUAY
TELEPHONE 4314

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WORCESTER

MILK MAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS

WORCESTER

Wales

CARDIFF

E. Ashton Ltd
Fishmongers
Fish, Game and Poultry Dealers
CENTRAL MARKET
Cardiff. Tel. (3 lines) 4913, 4914, 4915
Established 1809

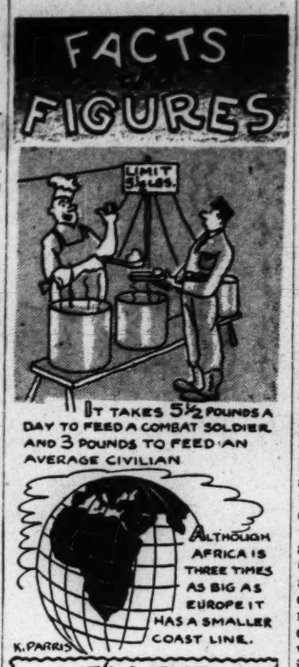
WHY NOT FLOWERS?
from
CASE BROS.
3, St. John's Sq., Cardiff
Tel. 933
Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

R. G. DAVIS
Tel. 6469 3, Kingsway, Cardiff
Specialists in
MACDONALD, EUGENE and JAMAL (the new machineless Permanent Wave)
Also Manicure and Beauty Culture
Consultations Free

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.


FACTS
FIGURES
LIMIT 5½ LBS.
IT TAKES 5½ POUNDS A DAY TO FEED A COMBAT SOLDIER AND 3 POUNDS TO FEED AN AVERAGE CIVILIAN
ALTHOUGH AFRICA IS THREE TIMES AS BIG AS EUROPE IT HAS A SMALLER COAST LINE.
K. PARRIS
IT'S A FACT
THE MOCKINGBIRD, STATE BIRD OF FLORIDA, HAS BEEN KNOWN TO CHANGE IT'S TUNE 87 TIMES IN SEVEN MINUTES

Daily Anecdote

Star Also Present

Gene Bulger and Ruth Grute, little daughters of two New York newspapermen, printed a paper of their own. It was called The Bugle-Star, appeared weekly in manifold typewritten form, and enjoyed a growing circulation in the Washington Heights district of Manhattan.

William Collier, the well-known actor-manager, brought his company to the Criterion for a season of stock productions. In the supporting cast was his wife and twelve-year-old son.

The younger Collier gave a box-party at a Saturday matinee for the Misses Bulger and Grute and some of their friends. After the performance, tea was served on the stage. All in all it was a gala affair.

The following week there appeared in The Bugle-Star, under the heading of "Dramatics," the following:

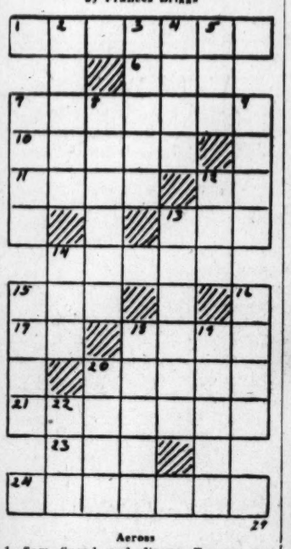
"William Collier, Jr., greatest boy actor on the American stage, is starring in a series of plays written especially for him by some of America's leading authors. His father, whose name is also William Collier, is in the troupe, too."

First Paratrooper

The first paratrooper is reported to be a French captain who jumped in the spring of 1918, with an assistant and a load of explosives, to blow up German communications behind the lines.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Sam Snead and Jimmy Turnesa are noted as what?
6—What is a unit of superficial measure in metric system?
7—What French musician composed "Children's Corner"?
10—If you "expunge" something, do you rinse or erase it?
11—Manner of walking, running or moving on foot is what?
12—Hour (abbr.).
13—What is a piece of turf, usually cut square?
14—The terms "feible" and "forte" are associated with those who do what?
15—What creature was invited into "prettiest little parlor that ever you did spy"?
17—What is a river of Latvia, Europe?
18—What is used to represent a person in a service flat?
20—What is a kind of very large nail?
21—What is the common wild duck of Northern Hemisphere?
23—What is name of a Portuguese territory in India?
24—What do you call the eggs incubated by a fowl at one time?

Down
1—Massenet's "Herodiade" is what?
2—In what opera is a casket of jewels substituted for a bouquet of flowers?
3—Scottish Gaelic is what?
4—A thing.
5—What is a small rodent of western South America?
8—What was middle name of Thomas Aldrich, American poet and editor?
9—What is a measure of three feet?
12—Garden implement.
16—What is a poetic name for Scotland?
17—What State of U. S. is mainly a peninsula (abbr.)?
19—According to well-known song, Old McDonald had what?
20—Raised.
22—What is a wide, flat, vertical piece of wood, as in a chair back?
19—What city of Ohio became important through manufacture of rubber products?
20—What is a narrow opening through which a coin may be pushed?
23—Era.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Braille Is Written From Right to Left When Written by Hand?

Louis Braille, born near Paris in 1809, lost his sight at the age of three. Before he was twenty he published the rudiments of his improved system of printing for the blind.

Braille pointed out that all previous systems were unsatisfactory because, having been designed by persons with sight, they were merely relief forms of the letters similar to those with which we all are familiar. To the touch, however, these presented merely a long smooth outline in relief which was very difficult to decipher.

The Braille system abandons all attempts to follow the outline of the ordinary letters of the alphabet. In Braille, each letter consists of one or more dots. The number and arrangement of the dots in a basic pattern which provides for a maximum of six dots in two adjoining vertical rows of three dots each, serves to identify the letter intended. Numerals, punctuation marks, arithmetic signs, etc., also may be indicated by suitable dot combinations.

A particular advantage of the Braille system is that it may be written for and by the blind both by hand and by a special embossing typewriter having only six keys and a space lever.

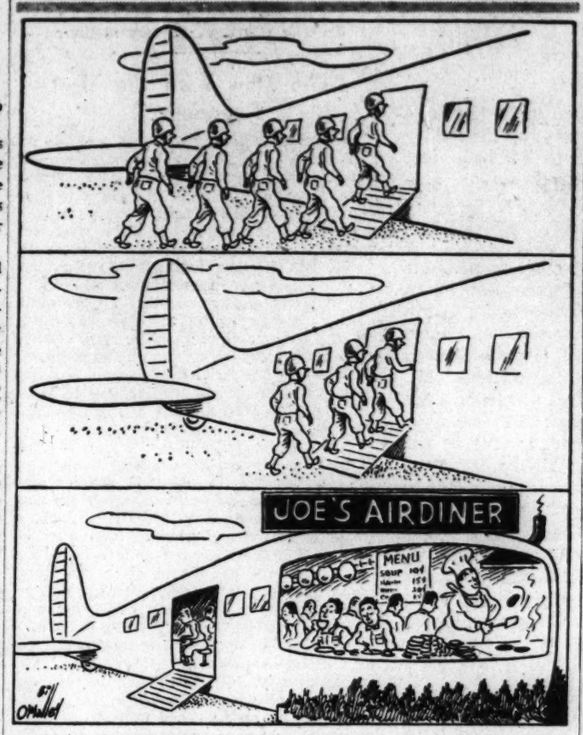
Braille may be written by hand with the aid of special guides.

These guides consist of two metal strips. One strip has two lines of regularly spaced groups of six holes each, and dots can be embossed on the under side of the paper by punching through the proper hole with an awl or stylus. The second guide strip fits over the first, and is equipped with two rows of window-like openings which exactly coincide with the dot groups in the guide beneath. This makes it easier to locate by touch the position of the various dots in each group.

Since the dots made by punching through the paper appear on the under side, the reader must turn the paper over to feel the letters. The writer, therefore, must form his letters from right to left, so that when the reader reverses the paper he can read in the usual way from left to right.

—W. P. Keasbey.

Just for Fun —Bill O'Malley



Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: An interesting new dilemma confronts cartoonists specializing in the Duce, viz.: How to draw a balcony on a limb.

The New Yorker: News from the battle fronts almost makes escape literature these days. It takes our minds off the stark, grim realities of coal, food, gas, and Congress.

Ryan in the Boston Herald: And now we are promised a meatless sandwich, which, perhaps, our meatless meat markets will be all equipped to supply.

In Lighter Vein

Prophets Without Honor

This may be a mild aid-and-comfort-to-the enemy story, but pooh! The instructors at an Army Weather Observers' School, out in the Midwest, arranged for a picnic at a local watering spot. It rained all day.—The New Yorker.

Appropriate Task

The master of the estate, a determined man who permitted no questioning of his decisions, decided to employ a certain young man as apprentice to the gardener, despite the latter's outspoken objections to the choice.

The lad proved to be extremely lazy, but the gardener said nothing, considering it wise to make no complaint.

"Well, John," said the master one day, "how is our young friend coming along?"

"Oh, he's fine," replied the gardener. "I gave him a job that exactly suits him."

"I'm glad to hear it, John. What is he doing?"

"Chasing the snails off the walks," was the reply.

Wide World

Called a Coati!

This fuzzy creature being held by Ann Trincha is a three-month-old coati, a native of South America residing at the Los Angeles Griffith Park Zoo. The animal is related to the raccoon family.

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

Mrs. D. C. R., Alamo, Texas, reveals an interesting slant to her ambition. She writes: "A long ambition (not always kept so secret) has been to have my dishwashing done by some good gremlin. Now, however, with 'times-as-is' I find the desire vanishing in the gratitude for enough good food to mess the dishes, and a family to be home and eat that food."

* * *

The ambition of E. G., Wellesley, Mass., is one with which we can

sympathize. E. G., a haberdasher, looks forward to acquiring one of those popular Army jeeps after the war. He says he's going to paint it a bright color and use it as the family car.

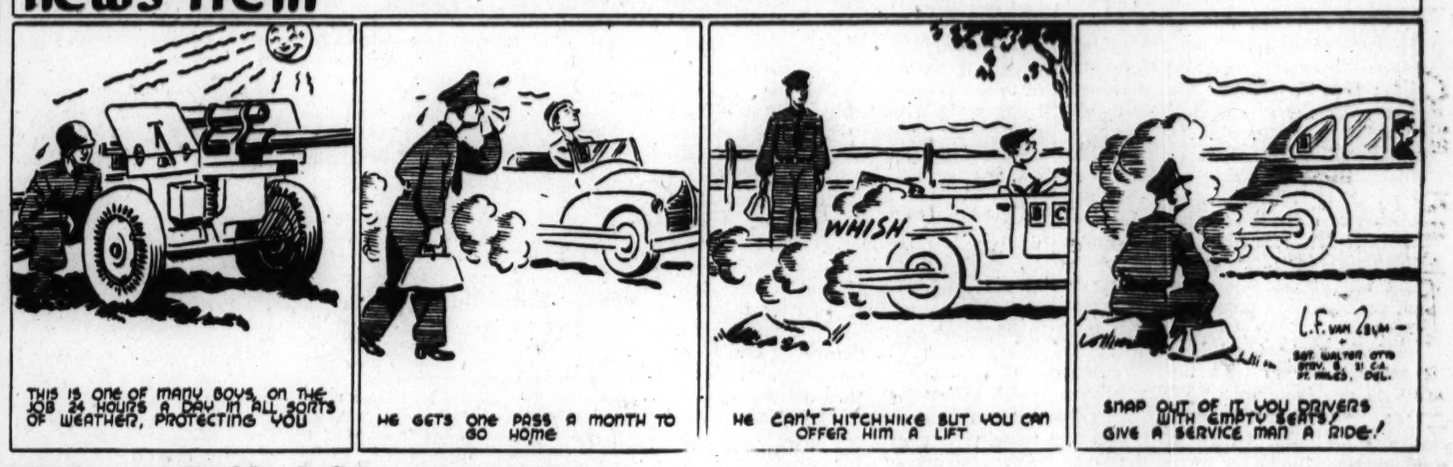
* * *

"Though I'm an old-maid school teacher," yearns Miss C. L. F., San Pedro, Calif., "I long to slide down the pole in a fire station and also ride a hand-car along a railroad track."

What War Games?

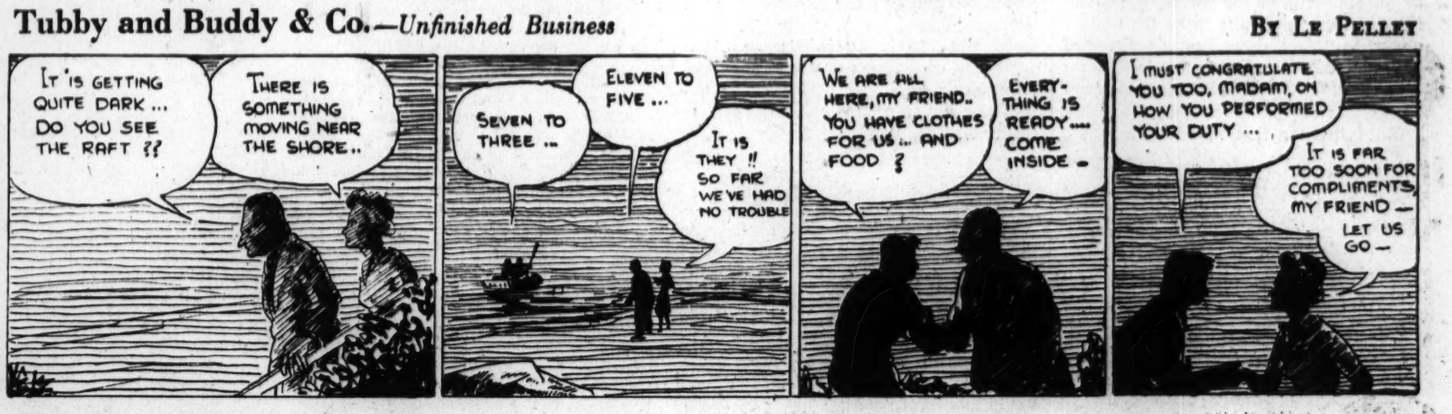
Realism wasn't served very well during recent war games in southern England when two unperturbed mothers, pushing baby carriages flanked by two chubby toddlers and two dogs, marched calmly across a bridge past tanks and armored cars at the very height of the "battle" for the span. Bursting cannon crackers and skulking soldiers didn't bother them at all as they pushed firmly through a smoke screen and on to a near-by hillside for a family picnic.—A. P.

NEWS ITEM — REMEMBER, IT'S HITLER WHO RIDES IN THE EMPTY SEAT.


THIS IS ONE OF MANY BOYS ON THE JOB 24 HOURS A DAY IN ALL SORTS OF WEATHER, PROTECTING YOU
HE GETS ONE PASS A MONTH TO GO HOME
HE CAN'T HITCHHIKE BUT YOU CAN OFFER HIM A LIFT
WHISH
SNAP OUT OF IT YOU DRIVERS WITH EMPTY SEATS! GIVE A SERVICE MAN A RIDE!
L.F. VAN ZELM
SGT. WALTER OTTO STOV. 8, 31 C.A. ST. MILES, QUE.

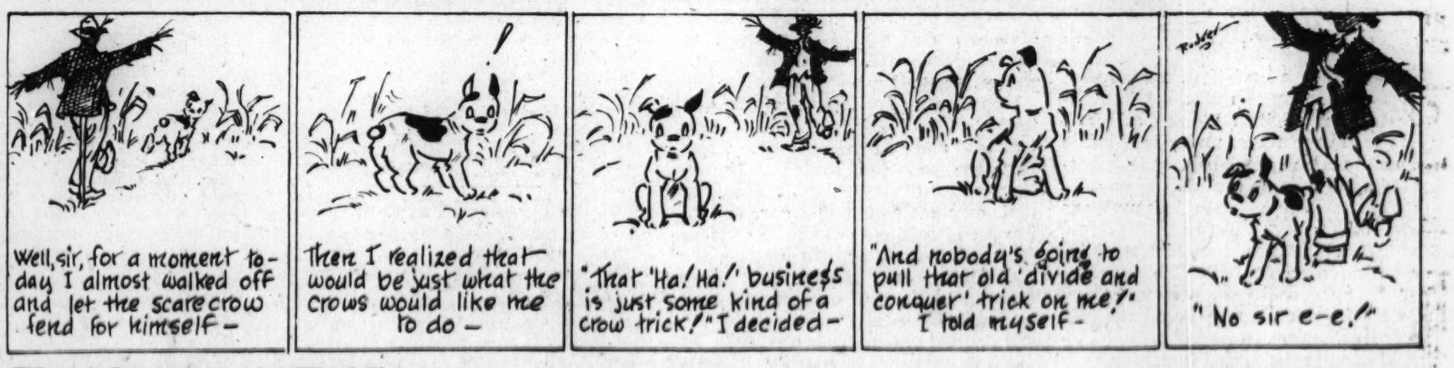
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Unfinished Business*

By Le Pelley


IT IS GETTING QUITE DARK... DO YOU SEE THE RAFT ??
THERE IS SOMETHING MOVING NEAR THE SHORE..
SEVEN TO THREE ..
ELEVEN TO FIVE ...
IT IS THEY !! SO FAR WE'VE HAD NO TROUBLE
WE ARE ALL HERE, MY FRIEND.. YOU HAVE CLOTHES FOR US... AND FOOD ?
EVERY-THING IS READY.... COME INSIDE -
I MUST CONGRATULATE YOU TOO, MADAM, ON HOW YOU PERFORMED YOUR DUTY ...
IT IS FAR TOO SOON FOR COMPLIMENTS, MY FRIEND — LET US GO —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*They're Not Going to Get Away With an Old Stunt Like That!*

By Rodgers


Well, sir, for a moment today I almost walked off and let the scarecrow fend for himself —
Then I realized that would be just what the crows would like me to do —
"That 'Ha! Ha!' business is just some kind of a crow trick!" I decided —
"And nobody's going to pull that old 'divide and conquer' trick on me!" I told myself —
"No sir e-e!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Way That Bears Fruit*

By The Hagers

Said Aunt Matilda, "This is strange! What happened to your fruit exchange?"
"Tom Pintail said he thought we'd need Point-ration books, and we agreed.
Your peaches a sensation made, And many neighbors wished to trade."
"Then give each one a jar and say That we think this the better way."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Appeal to Italy

There is more than meets the eye in the Roosevelt-Churchill message to the Italian people. This is not the long-awaited signal to rise in rebellion, particularly on the Italian mainland. Instead, the message is a serious effort to reason with the Italian people in the face of the agony which is closing in on them, and to remind them once again that Fascism and Naziism and not the United Nations are responsible for bringing the war down about their heads. Perhaps the key to the message is found in this sentence: "We take no satisfaction in invading Italian soil and bringing the tragic devastation of war home to the Italian people."

The only direct appeal is for "honorable capitulation," for "disavowing" the Fascist and Nazi governments, and for "deciding" whether Italians shall die for Mussolini and Hitler. They ask for decision, not for revolt. This would seem, then, to be a message giving an accounting for our action in Sicily and preparing the way in the thinking of Italians for what is yet to come.

The surrounding circumstances also would seem to indicate that this is not a call for rebellion. At the State Department in Washington, the prevailing view is that the general public on the Italian peninsula can do little against the fearful power of the Gestapo and the Ovra except to favor the invader when he comes, and offer passive resistance to the Fascist and Nazi authorities in the many little ways known to them.

The popular reaction in Sicily to date may have confirmed this view. Indeed, there has been a sufficient lack of general rising among Sicilians — who could be counted upon to be the most reckless and rebellious of all the Italian antifascists — and there has been just little enough voluntary Italian surrender (in spite of many such cases) to show the need for better United Nations propaganda.

It is probably better not to presume that there is secret information of an impending coup by the Italian Army and Italian conservatives. We know that negotiations with these groups have been going on intermittently. We know also that contact has been made with Italian underground organizations which of all groups will be the best prepared for a highly organized revolt when the signal is given. But so far we have no basis to presume that the President and the Prime Minister are announcing the day of uprising.

On net balance, then, their message appears to be one more step in the effort to prepare the Italians generally for the days ahead, and to encourage the Sicilians in particular to greater assistance to their liberators.

We regret that the leaders of the United Nations have not yet found it advisable to offer Italy specific freedoms and a detailed pledge of Italy's place in the postwar sun as an incentive to remaining friendly to the Allies while the battle closes in. Reports from Italy's political catacombs of today have repeatedly urged this, and said that the lack of a specific statement of intention from the United Nations has done more than all else to make their task of holding friends for the cause of freedom difficult. But this is obviously not the last message to the Italian people, and it is to be hoped that the day for declaring ourselves is not far off.

Spanking, but Not Correcting

The President's rebuke to Vice-President Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Jones and his reorganization of economic warfare functions under Leo T. Crowley are to be applauded as the sort of decisive moves on the home front that Americans have been awaiting. But while the President objects to public airing of official differences, it is worth noting that the friction between the work of Mr. Wallace and Mr. Jones has been common knowledge for more than a year, and that the President did not choose to act until public clamor made it necessary.

For the past several days it has been openly reported that the President would use the flagrant Wallace-Jones example of disunity and inharmony in higher brackets of his Administration as an opportunity for giving the lie to the old charge that he lacks the ability either to "crack down" on members of his official family, or to push through a clean-out, non-tangled reorganization of a given department.

But whether this move will suffice to quiet public unrest over the fumblings in Washington remains to be seen. His demand that department heads submit their differences to him instead of to the press might make for surface harmony in Washington, but unless the root causes for much of this dissension are removed, it will simply be a case of crying peace where there is no peace.

The real need in Washington, and the step required to bolster confidence and unite public thought effectively, is a thorough reorganization at the executive level, grouping and delineating authority according to logical lines, placing the top men in a truly functioning War Cabinet.

If this were a coalition, or non-political, cabinet, the end would be much better served. It is difficult to imagine a step that would give the American people a better feeling about the conduct of the war on the home front than to bring into such a reorganized setup men of the caliber and experience of Herbert Hoover to administer food, or Bernard Baruch to head the fight against inflation.

'Our Women Tipped the Scales'

It was no gentle New England rain. The thunder clouds had been gathering in formation all afternoon, and as if on signal, opened wide their bomb bays, sending pedestrians below scampering for shelter. All but a native of that older England. The dauntless one, hatless, light summer dress dripping copiously, strolled leisurely. Reaching the huddle of refugees from rain at the entrance to her destination, she drawled, with that cheerful British smile, "Moist, isn't it?"

Somehow we have been reminded of that episode by the new booklet, "50 Facts About British Women at War." We could see them, under real battle clouds and Nazi bomb bays, quietly proceeding to take up the tasks of war:

Two million of them in munitions and other key industries, in Royal ordnance factories, iron and steel industries, aircraft, boiler shops, shipyards. Lady milkmen, postmen, truck drivers, porters, policemen, air raid wardens, nurses.

Women in the armed forces, on anti-aircraft gun sites, in the Home Guard, Balloon Command, in charge of barrage balloon sites, in the land army. Upwards of 40,000 serving in the Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes canteen service, and 120,000 with voluntary canteen services. Ninety out of every hundred unmarried British women performing these and countless other duties, with those who are married also assuming their full share.

The 50 facts certainly show the weight Britain's women have thrown behind the war effort, and bear out the Minister of Labor's introductory statement to the booklet: "Our women tipped the scales of war."

Victory in the Jungle

Military men know that often it is the skirmishes that decide the battles which in turn settle the fate of continents. Therefore they will rate the Australian-American victory at Mubo important. The village may be no more than a wide place on a jungle trail, and it is estimated that the Japanese never had more than 1,500 men there. But it did sit astride the only track from Wau to Salamaua, and its capture opens the way for a closer investment of that center of enemy strength in New Guinea, which in turn is an outpost of the great strong point at Rabaul.

One noteworthy feature of the victory at Mubo is the fact that the Australians and Americans—the latter from the force that landed at Nassau Bay—were beating the Japanese at their own game of jungle war. The infiltration practices which the Allies found so hard to stop in Malaya, the Philippines, and Burma have been turned against the enemy. It is reported that the Australians and Americans surprised and cut off Mubo by pushing through supposedly impenetrable forest.

From the Solomons the same story has been coming. Our correspondent, Gordon Walker, who made the spectacular trek to Viru with the Marines, has described how the Americans have polished up their own tradition of pioneer days to outfight the Japanese in the jungle. This combined with the sort of air and sea victories which have recently been won in that area promises somewhat faster progress in the slow closing of Allied pincers in the Pacific.

Beefing about the gas and gassing about the beef has neither filled the tank nor the larder.

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

"The Man With the Most Experience"

Out here, letters are being written to papers urging Mr. Hoover's appointment as Food Administrator. There is talk of starting a petition. Obviously, with the present setup and its record, the effort is futile. Mr. Hoover would never be appointed. If he were, he would not be allowed enough authority to do the job. It is our tragic loss that the man with the most experience is not allowed to run the one department that affects most closely the men fighting, the men who make their tools and ammunition, the men, women and children that back them up and conserve their country for which they fight.

Here is a remark by a dispassionate British economist, who saw the last peace-making and its avoidable failures:

"Europe, too, should never forget the extraordinary assistance afforded her during the first six months of 1919 through the agency of Mr. Hoover and the American Commission of Relief. Never was a nobler work of disinterested good will carried through with more tenacity and sincerity and skill, and with less thanks either asked or given. The ungrateful governments of Europe owe much more to the statesmanship and insight of Mr. Hoover and his band of American workers than they have yet appreciated or will ever acknowledge. . . ."

And says Mr. Keynes: "Mr. Hoover was the only man who emerged from the ordeal of Paris with an enhanced reputation," who with his "eyes steadily fixed on the true and essential facts of the European situation, imported into the Councils of Paris, when he took part in them, precisely that atmosphere of reality, knowledge, magnanimity and disinterestedness which, if they had been found in other quarters, would have given us the Good Peace."

Menlo Park, Calif. ERNESTINE HUGHES

Union Settlement Camps

Imagine boys and girls—even mothers—who have never been outside their crowded, steaming, slum neighborhood, even for a night! Think what it means to such a boy or girl or mother to have a chance to go to one of the three Union Settlement camps a short distance up the Hudson River in beautiful Palisades Interstate Park.

There they see a lake for the first time, and woods, and wild deer; camp in the hills under the stars, and wake up to the song of birds. Two weeks in the country with plenty of fresh air, good food, hiking, swimming, fishing—this is an experience never to be forgotten.

There are 765 children and mothers on our waiting list. All winter they have been saving their nickels and dimes, every bit they can spare, toward the coveted weeks at camp. This self-help is important, but what they can save covers only a small part of the cost. It costs $7.50 to send each child for one week, $15 for two weeks. Checks should be drawn to Union Settlement and mailed to 237 East 104th Street, New York City.

HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, President,
Union Settlement Association
New York

"On the Town-Meeting System"

"You can't run military on the Town-Meeting system." Thus spake the late Capt. Horace N. Conn of the Massachusetts State Guard in an address to his company.

Ever since the expeditionary force under General Eisenhower landed in North Africa, this military axiom has been constantly in my mind, as the controversy between the Giraud and de Gaulle factions has raged in the press.

I cannot pretend to any qualification to take a stand on the controversy beyond expressing my continuing confidence in the military leadership of General Eisenhower. Just as a client places the preparation and trial of his case in the hands of his chosen attorney, so do I place absolute confidence in General Eisenhower, leaving to him the military planning and decisions.

Woburn, Mass. SAMUEL W. MENDUM

"Be Kind to Humans"

My sympathy goes out to M. A. D. in her plea for more of a be-kind-to-humans sentiment among us dogs and folks. When I read the letter, both my ears turned red! Because my dog, Meg, is one of those whose behavior she describes. She trespasses where she should not go; she barks at the wrong times and in the wrong places. Definitely I am not a good dog trainer.

She expresses a kindly attitude throughout her busy days when she trots beside the postman; when the laundry man stops for his weekly chat with her; when a child comes over to "wuffle" with her; and again when she welcomes me home with all her might. Yes, I have a garden, too, and it grows and blooms though I hoe up bones. Tsk! tsk!, M. A. D., haven't you overlooked a few things about dogs?

Ames, Iowa MARCIA E. TURNER

An Unsolved Problem

I am a great admirer of the stand you are taking for a sober nation. It is amazing that so little is done really to stop the drink evil.

I can speak very feelingly on the subject as I live opposite what is supposed to be a small country grocery store with a beer and wine license. It is only ten miles from the large Camp San Luis. On Saturdays and Sundays it is packed with men and women spending their pay checks and in many cases that I know of depriving their children of necessary food and clothing.

Saloonkeepers do not care whom they ruin as long as they are making money.

San Luis Obispo, Calif. K. E. N.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

About Letters

In line with Government-requested economies, communications for the "Our Readers Say" column will not be acknowledged. This newspaper is appreciative of the many fine letters received, and cordially invites their continuance.

Better Kick Out the Bad One

"We Watch With Wistful Eyes . . ."

(From Lieut. R. R. Brunn, U. S. Army Air Corps, now a prisoner of war in Germany)

. . . At times we watch with wistful eyes as some high flier leaves his vapor trail, a white scrawl on a blue board, and think: "How I would like to be 'way up there again!" But always there is the knowledge of our place in "the heights of Mind," a place as infinite and free as the sky. That is what counts.

We have just started services here and I have the privilege of reading with F/L Barrett of the RAF. Seventeen attended our first meeting and we are so grateful for the books and the Quarterly.

Sorry that I cannot tell you of "my coming to earth." It was another wonderful proof of the ever presence and all sustaining power of God, contradicting all the so-called material laws and beliefs as to what "always happens."

I have been Americanizing the British here and they Anglicizing me. I've not yet sold co-education to the Eton set, though! Living in an all-American section now after almost four months with the British in Poland. This is an RAF-USAAF camp. I am brushing up on my French and learning Spanish. RAY

(From Lieut. Milton Griffin, U. S. Army Air Corps, former employee of The Christian Science Monitor's news room)

Congratulations! Have just received the story of the award of the Ayer Cup to The Christian Science Monitor.

Leaving the States the latter part of April, we enjoyed a comparatively calm, uneventful crossing in a small but comfortable steamer.

Having disembarked unmolested on the shores of Il Duce's sea, we spent eight or ten days in a picturesque little seaside resort, billeted in the houses of the evacuated natives. We had to sleep on the floor on straw-filled mattress covers, complete with lumps and hollows. We enjoyed our stay, however, swimming, sun bathing, and getting acquainted with the native customs and language, learning most of it from the children both French and Arab who continually plagued us for "bon bon" and chewing gum.

Our holiday finally ended. We boarded a crowded French train and endured our cramped quarters and lack of facilities for three days and three nights. But it was well worth it, for our journey took us through the most beautiful and varied country I have ever seen.

* * *

Dawn found us traversing fertile green plains and rolling hills, every inch of which, no matter how irregular, seemed to be cultivated by the industrious French farmers. Their white stucco houses shone brightly in the sunlight under their red tile roofs in sharp contrast to the dark green of their endless vineyards.

Scattered remnants of once proud masonry, now a crumbling shambles, glared toothlessly, bespeaking the effectiveness of total war.

As we rolled on, the countryside grew more rugged; the hills were steeper and lent themselves more for grazing than cultivation, save for the small scattered farms of the Moslems whose staples seemed to be olive trees and fruit orchards, probably the most capable of thriving in the hardy rock-strewn soil. Gradually the hills grew into giant granite-clad mountains on either side. We paused frequently and finally acquired another engine to aid in puffing our long nondescript train up the steep grades. The great peaks towered menacingly above as we clung to their precipitous sides. A beautiful green valley stretched out far beneath us as far as the eye could see. Gradually the valley narrowed and deepened into a gorge of sheer rock. We passed through many tunnels boring into the higher peaks. Emerging from one we roared across a long narrow, delicate span bridging an abyss where tall lacy waterfalls cascaded down on either side.

At our next stop we were entertained by three Arab musicians, two of them playing hollow bamboo flutes and the other beating it out on a long cylindrical drum of goat skin. A young Arab boy and a Moroccan soldier performed a strange dance to their music—something akin to modern jitterbugging.

Continuing, we encountered the crumbling towers and parapets of a once proud fortress which had been walled in on three sides and protected on the fourth by a small mountain. A turbulent rivulet gushed from the hillside to form a moat around the fortress but now serving to irrigate the vast plain which had long since been covered with fruit trees.

* * *

In the foothills we found mostly cattle grazing, the only signs of habitation consisting of the stone and grass huts of the herdsmen. Their children, ragged and dirty almost beyond belief, had all heard of American "chew gum" and "bon bon" in spite of their primitive existence.

We saw our first camel and were amused at the way his huge pad-like hoofs seemed to flop in all directions at once. Nevertheless, his shambling gait covered the ground with surprising rapidity. It is the little burro and not the camel that is most common in this part of Africa. No larger than a good-sized Saint Bernard, they meekly carry loads twice their size. Amazing little animals.

Due to our cramped quarters, I found excuse to sleep on top of a "40 and 8" boxcar our second night, enjoying the stars and moonglow. At the end of three days and four nights we arrived at our destination a very weary crew. We see an American movie almost every night so life is not too hard.

MILT GRIFFIN

Mirror of World Opinion

For Provokers of Race Hate

An arbitrator has ordered the dismissal of three employees of a Brooklyn plant who fomented a strike in protest against the employment of Negroes. The arbitrator, chosen by the company and the union, has recommended to the union that the membership of the men also be revoked.

"No true American worker," said the arbitrator in his order, "would ever deprive a fellow worker of his job and his right to earn a living because of race, creed or color. A Negro has the same God-given right to live and to work as a white man. To deprive him of work because of his color is un-American—it is unfair and indecent."

This is a clear-cut decision with no minced words. Those who weaken our nation by provoking race-hatred should be punished. Give us more arbiters with backbone.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

Wartime Social Problems

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

LOS ANGELES

"Mother America," Emil Ludwig called the New World when he addressed the California Conference of Social Work recently. He said that the usual pretension that America is young must give way before the fact that it cares, "with all the virtues and sacrifices of a mother," for the world's suffering.

But Dr. Ludwig was speaking to Californians gathered to discuss "social work on the home front"—theme of the conference—and their immediate necessity was to see how California could do a better job in caring for its own. Complacency was not in order. These men and women were meeting in recognition that "there are certain social lights that must not fail in a world of blackouts."

The conference lasted a week and dealt much in technicalities. But in California, that was a billion-dollar-a-year manufacturing State before the war and has suddenly become an eleven-billion-dollar-a-year State in this regard, social problems touch everyone. In Los Angeles alone, for instance, 83 per cent more children applied for work permits to leave school for full-time jobs in the fall months of 1942 than had applied in the same period the year before.

The conference reflected the conviction crystallized at its opening session that the primary task of social workers, in peace or war, is to supply what the people need to help them get back on their own again—that this is essentially a mental or psychological need—that the social services are the pontoon bridges and social workers the guides that help people from one shore to another.

* * *

To social workers, as to Californians generally, the resettlement of West Coast Japanese remains a major challenge because the oncoming future keeps saying that the end of its implications has not been glimpsed yet.

Charles F. Ernst, director of Central Utah Relocation Project at Topaz, said: "There has been a period of several months in which residents of the centers have had a chance to reflect on their individual futures and the futures of their children. There is a growing realization that that future demands that the greatest possible opportunities must be given all parts of the United States to become acquainted with Japanese Americans.

"This means resettlement on a dispersal basis rather than a return to the 'Little Tokyos' which were their former homes."

That, many Californians believe, bespeaks the way of wisdom. They think it points to the possibility that Japanese loyal to democracy can find their individual places in American life without ever again presenting the appearance of a collective threat, as they did here notably at the time of Pearl Harbor.

A vital social task in this State has had to do with the children of families broken by the war or maladjusted by defense work. Months of talk have not solved the problems of "door-key children" or "eight-hour orphans"—problems not confined to California, as is well known. "In a worn-torn world," the Social Work Conference was reminded by Louis H. Blumenthal, Executive Director of the San Francisco Jewish Community Center, "children need mothering and guidance more than ever before."

If public provision for child welfare is not coming fast enough where women are being drawn at a rapid rate into industry, there are two attitudes which account for it, the conference heard: status quo thinking, that attacks any modification of the usual ways of doing things; and greed combined with selfishness which tries to tear down welfare measures that have been won only after a generation of effort.

* * *

Dr. Arlien Johnson, president of the conference and Dean of the Graduate School of Social Work at the University of California, referred to attempts made during this State's recently completed legislative session to lessen State protection for dependent children.

"Eternal vigilance must be exercised against this enemy of greed and selfishness," Dr. Johnson commented. "Much progress has been made in the 35 years since this conference first assembled in Oakland.

"In 1943, we have a local-State-Federal partnership in programs that are intended to promote health for infants and mothers; that provide a modicum of security against the hazards of unemployment, old age, childhood dependency, and blindness.

"But progress has meaning only as it is reflected in current developments, just as 'ideals are relative to the lives that entertain them.' What was new yesterday is old today. The men on the battlefronts around the world fight with weapons undreamed of in the last war. Are the weapons with which we seek to fight the war on the home front equally unexcelled?"

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